# The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2929. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

### Uncertainty as to its Probable Action.

### Conclusion of the Negotiations Between Col. Hayne and the President.

### The Demand for the Surrender of Sumter.

### PLAIN TALK FROM SECRETARY HOLT.

### The Fort will Not be Surrendered, but It Will be Defended.

### Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

### Constitution of the United States Adopted for the Provisional Government

### THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

### OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

The wires were all down last night, except one occupied in transmitting Congressional proceedings, so that it was impossible to get any news over by telegraph. Fortunately there was nothing of much importance to transmit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Convention yesterday did scarcely anything beyond meeting and adjourning to give the State delegations and sections time to caucus. Opinions are divided as to what will be the result of their deliberations. Some of the New-Jersey delegates express decided hope of some satisfactory arrangement being agreed upon. The more general outside impression is that the discussions in Convention will be prolonged for a week or ten days, resulting in a better understanding between different sections, the renewal of confidence on the part of each as to the views, purposes and sentiments of the other, and the adoption, at last, of some modified basis of conciliation, similar to the Adams proposition, or the one suggested by Judge Kellogg, of Illinois. It is not supposed that any unanimous agreement can be arrived at, but that a majority of moderate men will recommend a settlement of the question in terms which will be equally protested against by the extreme men of both North and South.

The Peace Convention has gone so far as to require the Commissioners not to express any opinion to outsiders as to the probabilities of agreement or disagreement. The New-York delegation, under instructions, moved for open sessions to-day, but failed to carry their motion. The report in a cotemporary of the debate on the resolution to appoint a Committee to report a plan of settlement, is pronounced by the Commissioners a pure fabrication, and where read and believed is calculated to place the parties named in a false position. The Committee have yet agreed upon no plan of settlement, but the majority may report some proposition on Monday. Should they fail to do so, it is the purpose of a member of the Virginia delegation to move an *ultimatum*, and demand prompt action. In this he will, it is expected, be sustained by his colleagues, and by the majority of Southern Commissioners.

Gen. Wool, one of the New-York delegation, will require guarantees that the Capitol shall not be interfered with by seceding States before he will assent to any plan of reconciliation.

The Massachusetts delegation is here, but the majority is opposed to any compromise. Mr. Allen is believed to be favorable to Adams' proposition. Forbes and Crowningshield are conservative. Boutwell, Goodrich, Chandler and Waters are determined to "run the machine as it is," without compromise or concession.

Gen. Doniphan, of the Missouri delegation, says his State demands a full and substantial settlement, or she will certainly unite her destinies with the South.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, is here, exerting himself to secure such a settlement as will satisfy Virginia. From his observation here he fears the result of Virginia elections has not tended to facilitate but rather to retard action. This, he regrets, as he thinks the position of his State is not appreciated by Northern men.

If the Conference fails to present some desirable plan of settlement, he is perfectly satisfied that the voice of Virginia will be for secession. None of these appeals, however, will modify the action of Northern Commissioners. Their course is dictated by principle and not by timorous policy.

MR. KELLOGG'S COMPROMISE.

Mr. Kellogg's speech in the House to-day, in support of his proposition for an adjustment of the present national difficulties of the country, was warmly applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and is bitterly denounced by the opponents of all concession.

HOPES OF PEACE AND UNION.

It strengthens the conviction that enough will eventually be conceded to enable the Border States to unite with the North in maintaining the Union, and that without the compromise of any Republican principles. If the Border States insist on more than this, Mr. Kellogg and all the rest of the conservative Republicans will be firm in their opposition thereto as the most radical uncompromisers could desire.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN MAY RECOMMEND.

There is an impression gaining ground here—though I cannot tell from what source it emanates—that if the question between the sections remains open until after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he will recommend the calling of a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, providing the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States shall indicate a desire therefor. This is the proper constitutional mode of procedure. True, Congress has power itself to propose amendments for the consideration of the States; but it is evidently impossible to get a two-thirds vote of either house of Congress, as at present composed, in favor of any amendment that would meet the demand even of Virginia, on the Territorial question.

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE FIELD.

Major Ritchie, of Gov. Andrews' staff, has been here, and tendered, in person, to the President, two or three regiments of Massachusetts troops, who are ready to march at a moment's notice for the protection of the Federal Capital, to maintain the Union and enforce the laws. While the President could not do otherwise than express his appreciation of the readiness of Massachusetts to support the Government, he does not consider that any emergency is likely to arise calling for their services. The special tender of these troops is understood to have been made in consequence of private letters sent to Boston setting forth that there is imminent danger of an attack upon Washington prior to the 17th of this month. All parties here now concede that the recent election in Virginia assures the peace of the District until March, at all events.

THE HOLT AND HAYNES CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Haynes' rejoinder to Secretary Holt's reply was suppressed by the President, and not communicated to Congress to-day with that correspondence. It is understood that inquiry will be made into the cause of this, as the President's Message professed to send the whole correspondence.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

The nomination of Horatio King as Postmaster-General, is pending in the Senate, having been held up by the Republicans until it could be ascertained whether the nominee will execute Mr. Colfax's new bill relative to postal service in seceding States. There need be no doubt that if the law is passed and King is confirmed, he will immediately cut off the service wherever Postmasters have failed fully to recognize their responsibility to the Department, or where mails have been intercepted by domestic violence, or where there is no United States Courts to execute the laws for the punishment of offences against the postal system. This would instantly cut off South Carolina and Florida. Mr. King has been long in public service, is an accomplished and experienced officer, and a good Union man, and can be relied on to do his whole duty. His confirmation ought not to be delayed.

THE SUPREME COURT QUESTION.

The result of an attempt to refer Mr. Black's nomination to the Supreme Court Bench, in secret session of Senate, has satisfied his friends his confirmation will be impossible, so the effort will not be pressed. It is rumored that Judge Campbell is reconsidering his determination to resign at the end of the present term. A letter which he wrote some months ago committed him to that cause in the event of the secession of his State, but it is said that leading Southern men urge both him and Judge Wayne to hold fast to their seats, as it is evident Lincoln will have to fill all the vacancies.

THE KANSAS JUDGSHIP.

Judge Petit's nomination to the Kansas Judgship is also admitted dead enough for all practical purposes.

THE LOAN BILL CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill provides that the Senate shall recede from its virtual repeal of the fourteen millions balance of loan under the act of last June, on condition, however, that the whole sum shall be devoted to the redemption of Treasury notes, under the act of December last. The report is agreed to.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT EXTENSION POSTPONED.

The Senate's concurrence in the House resolution, postponing the decision on the McCormick Reaper case for ninety days, is a great triumph over monopoly. If any evidence was wanting to show the necessity for interference by Congress, it is furnished by the fact that the patentees and attorneys were at the capitol all day, lobbying against the Stanton joint resolution.

THE MEXICAN SPANISH IMBROGLIO.

The interview between Spanish and American Ministers here, touching the expulsion of the Spanish Minister, Pacheco, is understood to have been very unsatisfactory to Señor Tessara, and the probabilities are that Spain will demand satisfaction of the Juarez Government.

LAND OFFICES IN SECEDING STATES.

The various employes of the General Land Office in the seceded States have made full returns up to the dates of secession, and notified the Department that their offices as held under the Federal authority have ceased.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Light follows the rising of the sun no more certainly than a dissolution of the American Union and the establishment of a Northern *free* Confederacy will bring about the acquisition of Canada, and its annexation thereto. This result is anticipated, not only by our wisest politicians and statesmen at home, but is freely admitted also by leading minds of England. In connection with this subject, the following extract of a letter is interesting, coming, as it does, from an eminent politician of England, much connected with the public men of Great Britain. Referring to the secession question in the United States, he says:

"This sudden, unforeseen political earthquake in your country, absorbs all our interest in London. The steam-packet advices of every day's occurrences are looked for with anxious solicitude. I do not recollect any political crisis or concussion in civilized states, except ours of 1832, and the Indian mutiny, of any such magnitude, or so big with future results. We cannot comprehend Buchanan's suicidal policy. There really is no sinister or jealous feeling towards the States. Indeed we are too deeply interested, not only in our cotton imports, but also in our exports to the States, and in our blood relationship to your people, for any mean or short-sighted feelings. * * * We do not want, and never meant, to allow your States to "seize" our North American Colonies; *but we all know that they must, of their own free will, hereafter molt their mother country's feathers.*"

INTERESTING NAVAL NEWS.

William G. Ridgley, of this District, chief clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, died suddenly of heart disease last evening. He was at the Department discharging duties through the day. Two Third Assistant Engineers in the Navy, James G. Plunkett and George W. Tennent, have resigned.

James L. Butler and Levi R. Green, Third Assistant Engineers, were to-day promoted to Second Assistants.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COMMODORE ARMSTRONG.

The Court of Inquiry on the case of Commodore Armstrong, growing out of his surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, consists of Commodores Stader and Lavallette and Capt. Percell, and Mr. Cerss, Judge-Advocate. The Court met to-day, and organized, and adjourned till to-morrow. Five witnesses are summoned, and have reported. The fact of the Home Squadron being short of provisions was not known at the Department here when the same was ordered to Pensacola.

The reported discontent among the officers of the fleet is said to be an exaggeration.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. WALKE.

It is thought here quite certain Capt. Walke, of the store-ship *Supply*, will lose his commission, for disobedience of orders in bringing his ship to New-York, when he had been sent to Pensacola by Flag-officer Prendergast for provisions, and been ordered by Commodore Armstrong to take said provisions to the Gulf fleet, which is much in need of them. Walke, who is a citizen of Brooklyn, I believe, instead of obeying orders, went to New-York with Mrs. Slemmer and others, who left Fort Pickens. Orders have been issued for his trial in private.

SUICIDE OF COM. TILTON.

Commander Tilton, of the Light-house Board, blew his own brains out to-day, just after dinner. His quarters were at Washington Navy-Yard. He dined with some friends, and soon afterwards returned to his rooms. The report of the pistol was heard by friends, who found him dead. No cause is assigned or suspected.

CONTEMPLATED NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Delta* from the Home Squadron says: "In addition to the list of officers already furnished you, who will resign in the Home Squadron, I will name Lieuts. Morgan, Kennen, Jones, Mordaugh, McCann and Murray. Surgeons Barclay, Freeman and Galt. Engineers Vanning, Lamden, and Lamden again, and Purdy. In fact, there is a perfect stampede in the squadron, and there will not be officers enough left to keep charge of the vessels." The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Jan. 31, says: "The business of New-Orleans is drivingly brisk, and the amount of freights shipped is large."

LIEUT. HALL GONE HOME.

Lieut. Hall left to-day, on his return to Fort Sumter—negotiations having definitely closed.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

Col. Hayne and Lieut. Hall left here this morning for Charleston. They came here together by agreement, and so return.

The Postmaster at Mobile denies to the Post-Office Department that letters passing through his office have been violated.

The impression here among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject is, that no apprehensions need be entertained relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as that question will be referred to the Southern Congress. Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep stricter guard of the coast, to intercept any attempt to reinforce Major Anderson; all domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and every possible means taken to weaken and starve out the garrison.

The Committee of the Peace Congress were engaged to-day on measures looking to an adjustment. Nearly all the Commissioners have arrived, including those from Massachusetts and New-York.

A large number of influential gentlemen, from nearly all parts of the country, are constantly arriving, embracing many members of the Virginia Legislature.

Capt. Tilton, of Maryland, attached to the Navy, and a member of the Lighthouse Board, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed, owing to the political state of the country.

It appears, on inquiry at the proper source, that the *St. Louis* was ordered from the Gulf Squadron as early as Dec. 24, and the *Sabine* Jan. 9, or three days before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that Squadron the *Powhattan*, *Pocahontas*, and *Cumberland*. To obtain provisions the storeship *Supply* was sent by order of Flag-Officer Pendergrast, to Pensacola, and by Capt. Armstrong, then at that place, was ordered to return to the Squadron. But, instead of doing so, Capt. Walker, the commander, took on board the paroled officers, and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New-York, for which disobedience of orders he is to be court-martialled. The *Cumberland* has been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the *Powhattan* to New-York. Whatever of disaffection has existed in the Gulf squadron was on board the latter vessel. When ordered to proceed elsewhere, a portion of her officers, who are Southern men, supposing she was to go to Pensacola, manifested discontent. The First Lieutenant sent in his resignation, the acceptance of which will depend upon his being exhonorated from blame, to be ascertained when the vessel shall arrive at New-York, otherwise he will be court-martialed.

There are eleven naval vessels in commission on our coast and one at Cuba, another at Fort Taylor and Tortugas. The *Macedonian* and *Brooklyn* have arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens. While the Mexican Government was in a more unsettled condition than at present, and there was a prospect of a demonstration by Spain against Vera Cruz, it was the policy of the Government to keep a strong fleet in the Gulf for the protection of American interests. Since the Juarez Government has been established the necessity for the continuance of a strong force in that quarter has ceased, and hence the fleet has been distributed in the manner above stated.

## THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

### REPORT BY MAIL.

Montgomery, Monday, Feb. 4.

There have been unusually heavy rains within the past few days throughout South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and, as a consequence, the creeks and rivers are full, and some of the rivers mark a higher stage of water than has been known for many years. It is unnecessary to state that much damage has been caused. At Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday night, the trains on the State Railroad were twelve hours behind time, and fears were entertained that some of the bridges on that route had been washed away or otherwise damaged by the floods.

The regular passenger train from West Point, due here at near noon, when within about three miles of this City, met with a serious accident to cars and wheels, but no person was injured. The track was broken up for about fifty feet; the baggage and express cars were considerably smashed, and thrown disengaged from their tracks. On the train were several delegates to the Convention. Hons. A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, Jas. Chiswell, T. J. Withers, T. R. R. Cobb, and others, whose names I have not learned—all escaped unhurt.

There are not, so far as I can learn, more than twenty of the delegates now present. The others may reach here this forenoon. Like all other Conventions, there is much speculation indulged as to the gentleman who will be elected as permanent President, but it is generally considered that the Hon. Howell Cobb will be chosen. Other names are mentioned, but that of Mr. Cobb appears to be the most talked about.

What will the Convention do? I do not pretend to be able to state, but I am satisfied that a Provisional Southern Government will be formed, and that the constellation will in a few months number fifteen of the bright particular stars in the old Confederacy. It will embody as much intellect, experience, and statesmanship as ever convened in our country. But the Convention meets to-day, and I am writing only a few words before its session commences.

The streets here are in a bad condition, and the Alabama river is up higher than for many years.

There appears to be considerable of a trouble in the Legislature about the passage of a Stay law. The House passed a Stay law, but the Senate amended it in so many ways that it is now considered very doubtful whether any law satisfactory to both branches can be passed.

### REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

Montgomery, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama appropriating half a million dollars for the support of the Provisional Government of the seceded States.

But a short time was spent in open session.

The Committee on the Plan of a Provisional Government reported in secret session. It was discussed four hours, with much unanimity of feeling, when the Consitution of the United States was adopted, with some additions in relation to free trade with all the world.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

### DELEGATES FROM TEXAS TO MONTGOMERY.

Austin, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Delegates are to be appointed to the Montgomery Convention, as members of the Conference, until a vote is taken on the ordinance of secession by the people.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Friday, Feb. 8.

A bill guaranteeing $2,800,000 United States bonds of the new twenty million law passed both Houses unanimously to-day.

A letter from Major Anderson, in response to the resolutions of the Legislature, congratulating his bravery, was read in the House. It is a well written, though brief, expression of his profound gratitude.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report favorably the bills for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and for the appointment of a Committee on Tonnage Duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

## IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

### Route of the President Elect to Washington What Will be Done and What Will Not be Done on the Journey.

Springfield, Ill., Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. W. S. Wood furnishes, by authority, the following schedule, showing the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey from here to New-York.

Monday, Feb. 11—Leave Springfield at 8 A. M., and arrive at Indianapolis at 5 P. M.

Tuesday, Feb. 12—Leave Indianapolis at 11 A. M., and arrive at Cincinati at 3 P. M.

Wednesday, 13th—Leave Cincinnati at 9 A. M. and arrive at Columbus at 12 P. M.

Thursday, 14th—Leave Columbus at 8 A. M. and arrive at Steubenvile at 2:20 P. M., and arrive at Pittsburg at 5 P. M.

Friday, 15th—Leave Pittsburg at 10 A. M. and arrive at Cleveland at 4 P. M.

Saturday, 16th—Leave Cleveland at 9 A. M. and arrive at Buffalo at 4 P. M.

Sunday, 17th—Remain in Buffalo.

Monday, 18th—Leave Buffalo at 6 A. M., and arrive at Albany at 3 P. M.

Tuesday, 19th—Leave Albany at 10 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 3 P. M.

The following railroads will be traveled over:
Great Western.
Wabash Valley.
Lafayette and Indianapolis.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
Dayton and Columbus.
Columbus and Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh and Cleveland.
Cleveland and Erie.
Buffalo and Erie.
New-York and Central.
Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Wood has made such arrangements as will insure both the comfort and safety of those under his charge. He has provided special trains, to be preceded by pilot engines all the way through.

Cards of invitation will be issued by him to all participants on the journey from point to point, and only holders will be found on the train.

State and local authorities and prominent persons, without distinction of party, will be invited.

To avoid crowding and annoyance to Mr. Lincoln, representatives of the leading papers only will be admitted in the different stopping places.

The Presidential party will be under the charge of the local Committee, and no party coloring being intended to be given to the trip, Wide-Awake and other demonstrations of a partizan character will prove objectionable.

Military escorts through the stopping places will be accepted, but none on the journey.

The invitation to visit Boston by the Executive and Legislative authorities of Massachusetts has been declined by Mr. Lincoln, for want of time.

The Presidential family has broken up housekeeping, and is now sojourning at a hotel.

C. Babe, of San Francisco, is visiting Mr. Lincoln.

### LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

### SOME INTIMATIONS OF THE DUTY ON WHICH SHE IS SENT.

Key West, U. S. Steamer Brooklyn,
Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

I hasten to take advantage of the departure of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, which leaves here to-day for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to transmit you a single line in relation to the movements of this Will-'o-wisp vessel.

On the morning of the 25th instant we left Hampton Roads in a state of the utmost confusion and excitement, with troops and several pieces of heavy artillery, for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens at Pensacola. A heavy gale from the southwest met us when out but a single day, and continued nearly three days without the least cessation, which very materially retarded our progress. We arrived last night, and anchored off the Light-house, but this morning steamed up to the Government wharf, where we are now lying.

Our object in stopping here is to coal ship, which, at the moment of writing, is rapidly proceeding with. We will have accomplished this very dirty job about midnight, after which we again "up" anchor, heading for Pensacola *via* Tortugas.

At the latter place, it is our intention to land several pieces of the heavy artillery, taken on board at the Roads for the troops stationed there. The troops destined for Fort Pickens are a lot of brave-looking fellows, and in numbers amount to a very respectable garrison themselves.

Although considerable excitement exists in Florida, and particularly in Pensacola, relative to the reinforcement of the forts there, we do not anticipate any serious trouble. As soon as we succeed in landing these troops, we are to join the Gulf fleet, recently ordered to that place, and acting in concert with them, it is whispered *that we will retake the Navy-yard and other Government property, now in the hands of the Floridians in that section.* I have been informed that very many of the citizens there strongly condemn the action of the people in seizing this property, and they do not hesitate to publicly declare that it was one of the most high-handed outrages on record, and should only be viewed with ineffable scorn by all honest men.

The sloop-of-war *Macedonian* will join us at Pensacola. This can certainly be relied upon, notwithstanding the various newspaper rumors to the contrary. Since the tempestuous gale alluded to, we have had the most lovely weather, the atmosphere being so genial as so allow "all hands" to wear thin clothes and straw hats. In this we present, in all probability, a very different aspect from you, with your overcoats, fur caps, &c.

This place is remarkably quiet; the stars and stripes float solemnly and proudly over the fort, where may they forever wave!

The United States steamer *Crusader* is here, but will leave for Havana in a day or two. We shall arrive at Pensacola on Sunday next, and from that place you may expect to hear from me again.

### LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 7.

Advices received here from Pensacola represent matters as in *statu quo*.

### THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Tallahassee, Fla., Friday, Feb. 7.

Both Houses of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 14th inst.

A bill providing for carrying the mails has passed the Senate and will pass the House.

The free negro expulsion bill has been indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

### SECESSION PROCESSION IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Friday, Feb. 8.

There was an immense secession torchlight procession to-night, the largest ever held here. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

### REPORT FROM ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Republican*, says prominet Republican members of the Illinois Legislature are in favor of signing a remonstrance against Senator Seward going into Lincoln's Cabinet.

### MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Detroit, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, met in this city yesterday. Resolutions declaring devotion to the Union, opposing coercion and favoring compromise were adopted. These resolutions are to be forwarded to Washington, the Convention claiming to represent a majority of the people of the State. The Convention adjourned to the 7th of March without making a nomination.

### THE WORKS AT PENSACOLA.

As the Coast Survey maps and some plans published do not show the defences of Pensacola, either fully or correctly, a brief statement of some details may be useful.

Pickens is a pentagon, (not a quadrilateral, as ordinarily shown,) with a bastion at each angle. It has a counterscarp and glacis on one (the land) side, mounts guns in barbette on all sides, and has a tier of casemates on the four water sides. Its ditch is usually so full of moccasin and rattlesnakes as to be a peculiarly bad place of transit. In fact, the whole island is infested with them.

McRea is a circular work, without bastions, slightly truncated on the land side.

The Barrancas delivers a heavy fire towards the water, but its land works are inconsiderable.

The redoubt behind it is situated on an elevated neck of land, and is of great strength. The counterscarp has a loopholed gallery running entirely around the work, and communicating with it by a covered way under the ditch. An assaulting party in the ditch, would be in a court with a fire upon them from loopholed walls on all sides.

The above embrace the principal matters about this place of which the public are ignorant, or have been misinformed.

## THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

### THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS ILLUMINATED IN HONOR OF SECESSION.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, in honor of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance conferring the right of citizenship upon all persons residing in the State of Louisiana at the date of the adoption of the Secession Ordinance.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 7.

In the Convention to-day, a motion to invite all the States, except the New-England States, to join the Southern Confederacy, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday.

At the request of the Convention, Collector Hatch reported fully in regard to the New-Orleans customs; he also stated the capacity of the cutters *McClelland* and *Washington*, now in possession of the State.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance continuing as laws of Louisiana all of the old Federal laws relating to Circuit and District Courts.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Finance to report as to the expediency of a modification of the revenue laws to admit India bagging and other articles used in dealing in cotton free of duty; also, as to imposing a specific, instead of an *ad valorem* duty on foreign sugar, with a view to protect the sugar interests of Louisiana.

A resolution that the criminal laws of the United States Courts remain as now was ordered to be printed.

A resolution will probably be offered to-morrow to abolish the Legislature.

## FORT SUMTER.

### The Official Demand for its Surrender, and the Response of the Secretary of War.

### Letter of J. W. Hayne, Attorney-General of South Carolina, to the President of the United States.

*To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President:*

Sir: I had the honor to hold a short interview with you on the 14th inst., informal and unofficial Having previously been informed that you desired that whatever was official should be, on both sides, conducted by written communications, I did not at that time present my credentials, but verbally informed you that I bore a letter from the Governor of South Carolina, in regard to the occupation of Fort Sumter, which I would deliver the next day, under cover of a written communication from myself. The next day, before such communication could be made, I was waited on by a Senator from Alabama, who stated that he came on the part of all the Senators then in Washington from the States which had already seceded from the United States, or would certainly have done so before the 1st day of February following.

The Senator from Alabama urged that he and they were interested in the subject of my mission in an almost equal degree with the authorities of South Carolina. He said that hostilities commenced between South Carolina and your Government would necessarily involve the States represented by themselves in civil strife, and fearing that the action of South Carolina might complicate the relations of your Government to the seceded and seceding States, and thereby interfere with a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, these Senators requested that I would withhold my message to yourself until a consultation among themselves could be had. To this I agreed, and the result of the consultation was the letter of these Senators addressed to me, dated 15th January, a copy of which is in your possession. To this letter I replied on the 17th, and a copy of that reply is also in your possession. This correspondence, I am informed, was made the subject of a communication from Senators Fitzpatrick, Mallory and Slidell, addressed to you, and your attention called to the contents. These gentlemen received on the — day of January a reply to their application, conveyed in a letter addressed to them, dated ——, and signed by Hon. J. Holt, Secretary of War, *ad interim*. Of this letter you, of course, have a copy.

This letter from Mr. Holt was communicated to me under cover of a letter from all the Senators of the seceded and seceding States, who still remained in Washington, and of this too I am informed you have been furnished with a copy. This reply of yours through the Secretary of War *ad interim*, to the application made by the Senators, was entirely unsatisfactory to me. It appeared to me to be not only a rejection, in advance, of the main propositions made by these Senators, to wit: that "an arrangement should be agreed on between the authorities of South Carolina and your Government," at least until the 15th Feb., by which time South Carolina and the States represented by the Senators "might in a Convention devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of the existing difficulties." "In the meantime," they say, "we, (that is these Senators) think that your State (South Carolina) should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel and water, and enjoy free communication by post or special messengers, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period," but, besides this rejection of the main proposition (in Mr. Holt's letter) there was a distinct refusal to make any stipulation on the subject of reinforcements, even for the short time that might be required to communicate with my Government. This reply to the Senators was, as I have stated, altogether unsatisfactory to me, and I felt sure would be so to the authorities whom I represented. It was not, however, addressed to me, or to the authorities of South Carolina, and as South Carolina had addressed nothing to your Government, and had asked nothing at your hands, I looked not to Mr. Holt's letter, but to the note addressed to me by the Senators of the seceded and seceding States. I had consented to withhold my message at their instance, provided they could get assurances *satisfactory to them* that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that the peace should not be disturbed by any act of hostility. The Senators expressed in their note to me of the 23d instant, *their* "entire confidence that no reinforcement will be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed within the period requisite for full communication between you (myself) and your (my) Government," and renewed their request that I would withhold the communication with which I stood charged, and await further instructions. This I have done. The further instructions arrived on the 30th instant, and bear date the 26th. I now have the honor to make to you my first communication as special Envoy from the Government of South Carolina. You will find inclosed the original communication to the President of the United States from the Governor of South Carolina, with which I was charged in Charleston on the 12th day of January instant, the day on which it bears date.

I am now instructed by the Governor of South Carolina to say that his opinion as to the propriety of the demand which is contained in this letter "has not only been confirmed by the circumstances which your (my) mission has developed, but is now increased to a conviction of its necessity. The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood. The safety of all seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are (I am) authorized to give." "If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held," say my instructions, "as a military post, and such a post within the limits of South Carolina will not be tolerated."

You will perceive that it is upon the presumption that it is solely as property that you continue to hold Fort Sumter, that I have been selected for the performance of the duty upon which I have entered. I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of a State—its Attorney-General, to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim. South Carolina, as a separate, independent sovereign, assumes the right to take into her own possession everything within her limits essential to maintain her honor or her safety, irrespective of the questions of property, subject only to the moral duty requiring that compensation should be made to the owner.

This right she cannot permit to be drawn into discussion. As to compensation for any property, whether of an individual or a Government which she may deem it necessary for her honor or safety to take into her possession, her past history gives ample guarantee that it will be made upon a fair accounting to the last dollar. The proposition now is, that her law officers should, under authority of the Governor and his council, distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money-value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command.

I will not suppose that a pledge like this can be considered insufficient security. Is not the money value of the property of the United States in this fort, situated where it cannot be made available to the United States for any one purpose for which it was originally constructed, worth more to the United States than the property itself? Why then, *as property*, insist upon holding it by an armed garrison? Yet such has been the ground upon which you have invariably placed your occupancy of this fort, by troops beginning prospectively with your annual message of the 4th December; again, in your special message of the 9th January, and still more emphatically in your message of the 28th January, the same position is set forth in your reply to the Secretary of War *ad interim*.

It is there virtually conceded that Fort Sumter "is held merely as property of the United States," which you deem it your duty to protect and preserve. Again it is submitted that the continuance of an armed possession actually jeopards the property you desire to protect. It is impossible but that such a possession, if continued long enough, must lead to collision. No people, not completely abject and pusilanimous, could submit indefinitely to the armed occupation of a fortress in the midst of the harbor of its principal city, and commanding the ingress and egress of every ship that enters the fort; the daily ferry-boats that ply upon its waters moving but at the sufferance of aliens. An attack upon this fort would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured it would no longer be the subject of account. To protect Fort Sumter, merely as property, it is submitted, that an armed occupancy is not only unnecessary, but that it is manifestly the worst possible means which can be resorted to for such an object.

Your reply to the Senators, through Mr. Holt, declares it to be your sole object "to act strictly on the defensive, and to authorize no movement against South Carolina unless justified by a hostile movement on their part," yet in reply to the proposition of the Senators that no reinforcements should be sent to Fort Sumter, provided South Carolina agrees that during the same period no attack should be made, you say: "It is impossible for me (your Secretary) to give you (the Senators) any such assurance; that it would be a manifest violation of his (your) duty to place himself (yourself) under engagements that he (you) would not perform the duty either for an indefinite or a limited period."

In your message of the 28th inst., in expressing yourself in regard to a similar proposition, you say: "However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain 'from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms' between this and any other Government. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement."

The proposition, it is suggested, was addressed to you, under the laws as they now are, and was not intended to refer to a new condition of things arising under new legislation. It was addressed to the Executive discretion, acting under existing laws. If Congress should, under the war-making power, or in any other way, legislate in a manner to affect the peace of South Carolina, her interests or her rights, it could not be accomplished in secret.

South Carolina would have timely notice, and she would, I trust, endeavor to meet the emergency.

It is added, in the letter of Mr. Holt, that, "at the present moment, it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. But should his safety require it, every effort will be made to supply reinforcements." This would seem to ignore the other branch of the proposition made by the Senators, viz.: that no attack was to be made on Fort Sumter during the period suggested, and that Major Anderson should enjoy the facilities of communication, &c., &c. I advert to this point, however, for the purpose of saying that to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter could not serve as a means of *protecting* and *preserving property*, for, as must be known to your Government, it would inevitably lead to immediate hostilities, in which property on all sides would necessarily suffer.

South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace, and feels, I am sure, in full force those high "Christian and moral duties" referred to by your Secretary, and it is submitted that on her part there is scarcely any consideration of mere property, apart from honor and safety, which would induce her to do aught to jeopard that peace, still less to inaugurate a protracted and bloody civil war. She rests her position on something higher than mere property. It is a consideration of her own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by a Government she no longer acknowledges. She feels this to be an imperative duty. It has, in fact, become an absolute necessity of her condition.

Repudiating as you do, the idea of coercion, avowing peaceful intentions and expressing all a patriot's horror for civil war and bloody strife among those who once were brethren, it is hoped that on further consideration you will not, on a mere question of property, refuse the reasonable demand of South Carolina, which honor and necessity alike compel her to vindicate. Should you disappoint this hope, the responsibility for the result surely does not rest with her.

If the evils of war are to be encountered, especially the calamities of civil war, an elevated statesmanship would seem to require that it should be accepted as the unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as national dishonor or measures materially affecting the safety or permanent interests of a people—that it should be a choice deliberately made and entered upon as war and of set purpose. But that war should be incident or accident on a policy professedly peaceful and not required to effect the object which is avowed as the only end intended, can only be excused where there has been no warning given as to the consequences.

I am further instructed to say that South Carolina cannot, by her silence, appear to acquiesce in the imputation that she was guilty of an act of unprovoked aggression in firing into the *Star of the West*. Though an unarmed vessel, she was filled with armed men, entering her territory against her will, for the purpose of reinforcing a garrison held within her limits against her protest. She forbears to recriminate by discussing the question of the propriety of attempting such a reinforcement at all, as well as of the disguised and secret manner in which it was intended to be effected. And on this

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### MOTLEY'S UNITED NETHERLANDS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: From the Death of WILLIAM the Silent to the Synod of Dort, with a full view of the English-Dutch struggle against Spain and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. Vols. I. and II. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Dr. MOTLEY, it will be remembered, closed his *History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic* with the death of WILLIAM the Silent. His present work takes up the narrative of the fortunes of that memorable Commonwealth immediately upon that disastrous event. The new story is pursued with the same characteristics of zeal and diligence, of sympathy for his theme, of original research into a like unfailing stock of materials, which marked his former work. The style, perhaps, is somewhat more chastened and condensed. There is certainly a noticeable simplicity, while nothing is lost of that judicious selection of circumstances and remarkable picturesqueness which attached the most careless reader to the perusal of the *Dutch Republic*. The portion of the history of Europe—for the fate of these petty provinces involves the fortunes of a continent—with which these volumes are occupied, is of unusual interest. It includes a view of the Spain of PHILIP II. in the highest exercise of its extraordinary sovereignty; of France in the memorable period of the rising authority of HENRY of Navarre; of England, with ELIZABETH on the throne, with WALSINGHAM and LEICESTER for her ministers; of the Netherlands, in desperate struggle with the Prince of Parma, the consummate General of the age; and still more fearful conflict with internal elements of disorganization. It is the time of the fall of Antwerp, of the *quasi* protectorate of the Provinces by England, of the enormous effort of the Armada.

It is but little to say of Dr. MOTLEY'S work that in respect to all of these various and important matters his pages are luminous with new and interesting details; for it is not so much in any novel conclusions that he arrives at these facts, as in admitting us behind the scenes, and supplying us with the most irresistible evidence in motives and hitherto unrecorded acts, that the great excellence of his book consists. The bigotry, art and persistent management of PHILIP, the generalship of PARMA, the mingled greatness and littleness of ELIZABETH, the unsatisfactory rule of LEICESTER, were known before. In the few pages of HUME'S history devoted to this subject you will get a shrewd, philosophical estimate of the whole of these transactions. The acuteness and subtlety of that author in the main outline would seem to have anticipated the results of Dr. MOTLEY'S unwearied labors; but it was not given to HUME or any later historian so to penetrate the darkness of ages by carrying such a blazing torch into the sepulchre of the past. Rarely, indeed, has any historian had at his command such treasures of choice material as Dr. MOTLEY has employed in this work. The long-concealed correspondence of PHILIP II., guarded with Spanish jealousy and punctilio; the wealth of the State Paper Office of England; the singularly minute and faithful chronicles of the Low Countries, have all been freely at our author's disposal and most conscientiously wrought up into a narrative which revives, as familiarly as the concerns of our own day, the affairs of nearly three hundred years ago. So much, in fact, is displayed of the sayings and doings of the actors, that the author thinks it necessary to give the reader notice, in a special paragraph of his Preface, "that no personage in these pages is made to write or speak any words save those which, on the best historical evidence, he is known to have written or spoken." We know more of what was going on than the best informed actors in the scenes; for WALSINGHAM, with all his spies, was sometimes deceived; while we are made at home with the workings of all the secret machinery. It was emphatically an age of intrigue and State-craft, and no small portion of these present volumes is taken up with unraveling this web of diplomacy. In other hands or with other themes the minute handling might readily become wearisome, but Dr. MOTLEY keeps alive our attention to the end with these *ipsissima verba* of State actors on whose decision hang all the future of England and the great cause of the Protestant world.

At the first blush, some of these revelations are painful in the impression which they create. Compared with the ordinary smooth narratives of history, it is like reading THACKERAY alongside of common romance-writers. We feel, for the moment, uncomfortable at the exhibition of petty motive, meanness, and intrigue, when we would, if we could, have nothing to diminish the swelling progress of some illustrious event. But, as we read and reflect, we find that we are studying an actual living world of human agents; that we are mastering the laws of society in its complicated relations, and learning a lesson of the deepest and most profitable significance. It is not one key alone which can unlock the secret cabinets of the past, or, for that matter, make us acquainted with anything of great importance going on in the present. Take our own melancholy affairs, in these United States, of the present year, and endeavor to solve them by a word, or a hundred words, or a hundred sentences or volumes, if you please. Even so Dr. MOTLEY threads the perplexities of his United States of the Sixteenth Century, and verily we may profit by almost every page of his narrative. Events vary, not always so very widely, after all; but human nature constantly remains the same. The questions of a strong Government or a weak one, of the advantages of union and the failure of separation, how commerce may be gained or lost, whether it is better to fight or negotiate, at what point acquiescence ceases to be a virtue, who will protect or who betray the popular cause—all the topics which agitate us now, are more or less vividly presented in this *History of the United Netherlands*. To him that hath eyes to read, these volumes will go forth as an historical tract to warn, to enlighten, to terrify, and sometimes to console; for out of the nettle danger, these brave men of the Netherlands plucked the flower safety. The Commonwealth was saved, and England was saved, and the great ogre of Spain was driven to his black dungeon.

We will not attempt, in a brief notice, to trace the progress of Dr. MOTLEY'S narrative, follow him in the development of those bloody sieges in which these wars abound, where every step is gained by the most hardy individual progress—if any one is an amateur of real fighting he will find it here to his heart's content—sum up his conclusions as to the character of that various and always mutable lady, Queen ELIZABETH, pronounce upon the intrigues of her courtiers, or attempt to set forth the dramatic action of the great Armada. The book will be at once in every one's hands, and as these things are read of again and again in these pages—for a second or third perusal of such works is quite as enjoyable as the first—Dr. MOTLEY will be thanked for a narrative the most attractive of any since the charming productions of MACAULAY and PRESCOTT. To the latter, indeed, this author is a legitimate successor, taking up his story where the eminent historian of Spain left it, continuing the action through the great battle-fields of Central Europe, where the cause of Protestantism and liberty was finally decided. With a like earnest application, with similar command of materials, with mental resources of his own, the result in the good fame which accompanies literary triumphs cannot be dissimilar. It is with pleasure we note that Dr. MOTLEY has fairly pledged himself to this important work, in his announcement that, in addition to the two further volumes which will close the present portion of his subject with the Synod of Dort, he will continue the narration through the Thirty Years' War of Germany to the peace of Westphalia.

We have marked numerous passages for quotation illustrative of Dr. MOTLEY'S felicity in characterization, happy selection of circumstances, and judicious method of narration, but must content ourselves, in the present crowded state of our columns, with but a few of these specimen bricks of an edifice which should be contemplated only in its full proportions. As a key to a good portion of the narrative, we may present this suggestive allusion to

PHILIP II.

A small, dull, elderly, imperfectly-educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair and protruding under-jaw, and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing-table covered with heaps of interminable dispatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain. A clerk or two, noiselessly opening and shutting the door, from time to time, fetching fresh bundles of letters, and taking away others—all written and composed by secretaries or high functionaries—and all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man in a big school-boy's hand and style—if ever school-boy, even in the sixteenth century, could write so illegible, or express himself so awkwardly; couriers in the court yard, arriving from or departing for the uttermost parts of earth—Asia, Africa, America, Europe—to fetch and carry these interminable epistles which contained the irresponsible commands of this one individual, and were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions of the world's inhabitants—such was the system of government against which the Netherlands had protested and revolted. It was a system under which their fields had been made desolate, their cities burned and pillaged, their men hanged, burned, drowned, or hacked to pieces; their women subjected to every outrage; and to put an end to which they had been devoting their treasure and their blood for nearly the length of one generation. It was a system, too, which, among other results, had just brought about the death of the foremost statesman of Europe, and had nearly effected simultaneously the murder of the most eminent sovereign in the world. The industrious PHILIP, safe and tranquil in the depths of the Escorial, saying his prayers three times a day with exemplary regularity, had just sent three bullets through the body of WILLIAM the Silent at his dining-room door in Delft.

In a few lines we have a vivid portrait of the youthful

HENRY OF NAVARRE.

At his very name a figure seems to leap forth from the mist of three centuries, instinct with ruddy vigorous life. Such was the intense vitality of the Béarnese prince, that even now he seems more thoroughly alive and recognizable than half the actual personages who are fretting their hour upon the stage.

We see, at once, a man of moderate stature, light, sinewy and strong; a face browned with continual exposure; small, mirthful, yet commanding blue eyes, glittering from beneath an arching brow, and prominent cheekbones; a long hawk's nose, almost resting upon a salient chin, a pendent moustache, and a thick, brown, curly beard, prematurely grizzled; we see the mein of frank authority and magnificent good humor, we hear the ready sallies of the shrewd Gascon mother-wit, we feel the electricity which flashes out of him, and sets all hearts around him on fire, when the trumpet sounds to battle. The headlong desperate charge, the snow-white plume waving where the fire is hottest, the large capacity for enjoyment of the main, rioting without affectation in the *certaminis gaudia*, the insane gallop, after the combat, to lay its trophies at the feet of the Cynthia of the minute, and thus to forfeit its fruits; all are as familiar to us as if the seven distinct wars, the hundred pitched battles, the two hundred sieges, in which the Béarnese was personally present, had been occurrences of our own day.

Passing over many striking scenes of extraordinary daring and adventure, we come to the chivalric death of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, which we do not remember, in the various relations we have met with, to have seen related with any approach to the same force and distinctness. The action, it will be remembered, was in intercepting a convoy of provisions sent by the Spaniards to the relief of Zutpher, which was besieged by the Dutch and English. The affair on the part of the young English Knight was an anticipation of the courage and bravado of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaclava. SIDNEY, it will be seen, owed his death to a piece of transcendental chivalric refinement:

It was 5 o'clock of a chill autumn morning, Oct. 2, 1858. It was time for day to break, but the fog was so thick that a man at the distance of five yards was quite visible. The creaking of wagon-wheels and the measured tramp of soldiers soon became faintly audible however to Sir JOHN NORRIS and his five hundred as they sat there in the mist. Presently came galloping forward in hot haste those nobles and gentlemen, with their esquires, fifty men in all—SIDNEY, WILLOUGHBY, and the rest—whom LEICESTER had no longer been able to restrain from taking part in the adventure.

A force of infantry, the amount of which cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, had been ordered by the Earl to cross the bridge at a later moment. SIDNEY'S cornet of horse was then in Deventer, to which place it had been sent in order to assist in quelling an anticipated revolt, so that he came, like most of his companions, as a private volunteer and knight errant.

The arrival of the expected convoy was soon more distinctly heard, but no scouts or outposts had been stationed to give timely notice of the enemy's movements. Suddenly the fog, which had shrouded the scene so closely, rolled away like a curtain, and in the full light of an October morning the Englishmen found themselves face to face with a compact body of more than three thousand men. The Marquis DEL VASTO rode at the head of the force, surrounded by a band of mounted arquebus men. The cavalry, under the famous Epirote chief GEORGE CRESCIA, HANNIBAL GONZAGA, BENTIVOGLIO, SESA, CONTI, and other distinguished commanders, followed; the columns of pikemen and musketeers lined the hedge-rows on both sides the causeway; while between them the long train of waggons came slowly along under their protection. The whole force had got in motion after having sent notice of their arrival to VERDUGO, who, with one or two thousand men, was expected to sally forth almost immediately from the city-gate.

There was but brief time for deliberation. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds there was no thought of retreat. Black NORRIS called to Sir WILLIAM STANLEY, with whom he had been at varience so lately at Doesburg.

"There hath been ill-blood between us," he said. "Let us be friends together this day, and die side by side, if need be, in Her Majesty's cause."

"If you see me not serve my Prince with faithful courage now," replied STANLEY, "account me forever a coward. Living or dying I will stand or lie by you in friendship."

As they were speaking these words the young Earl of Essex, General of the horse, cried to his handful of troopers:

"Follow me, good fellows, for the honor of England and of England's Queen!"

As he spoke he dashed, lance in rest, upon the enemy's cavalry, overthrew the foremost man, horse and rider, shivered his own spear to splinters, and then, swinging his curtel axe, rode merrily forward. His whole little troop, compact as an arrow-head, flew with an irresistible shock against the opposing columns, pierced clean through them, and scattered them in all directions. At the very first charge one hundred English horsemen drove the Spanish and Albanian cavalry back upon the musketeers and pikemen. Wheeling with rapidity, they retired before a volley of musket-shot, by which many horses and a few riders were killed, and then formed again to renew the attack. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, on coming to the field, having met Sir WILLIAM PELHAM, the veteran Lord Marshal, lightly armed, had with chivalrous extravagance thrown off his own cuishes, and now rode to the battle with no armor but his cuirass. At the second charge his horse was shot under him, but, mounting another, he was seen everywhere in the thick of the fight, behaving himself with a gallantry which extorted admiration even from the enemy.

For the battle was a series of personal encounters in which high officers were doing the work of private soldiers. Lord NORTH, who had been lying "bed rid" with a musket-shot in the leg, had got himself put on horseback, and "with one boot on and one boot off," bore himself "most lustily" through the whole affair. "I desire that Her Majesty may know," he said, "that I live but to serve her. A better barony than I have could not hire the Lord NORTH to live on meaner terms." Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL laid about him with his curtel-axe to such purpose that the Spaniards pronounced him a devil and not a man. "Wherever," said an eye-witness, "he saw five or six of the enemy together, thither would he; and with his hard knocks soon separated their friendship." Lord WILLOUGHBY encountered GEORGE CRESCIA, General of the famed Albanian cavalry, unhorsed him at the first shock, and rolled him into the ditch. "I yield me thy prisoner," called out the Epirote in French, "for thou art a *preux chevalier*;" while WILLOUGHBY, trusting to his captive's word, galloped onward, and with him the rest of the little troop, till they seemed swallowed up by the superior numbers of the enemy. His horse was shot under him, his basses were torn from his legs, and he was nearly taken a prisoner, but fought his way back with incredible strength and good fortune. Sir WILLIAM STANLEY'S horse had seven bullets in him, but bore his rider unhurt to the end of the battle. LEICESTER declared Sir WILLIAM and "old READE" to be "worth their weight in pearl."

HANNIBAL GONZAGA, leader of the Spanish cavalry, fell mortally wounded. The Marquis DEL VASTO, commander of the expedition, nearly met the same fate. An Englishman was just cleaving his head with a battle-axe, when a Spaniard transfixed the soldier with his pike. The most obstinate struggle took place about the train of wagons. The teamsters had fled in the beginning of the action, but the English and Spanish soldiers, struggling with the horses, and pulling them forward and backward, tried in vain to get exclusive possession of the convoy which was the cause of the action. The carts at last forced their way slowly nearer and nearer to the town, while the combat still went on, warm as ever, between the hostile squadrons. The action lasted an hour and a half, and again and again the Spanish horsemen wavered and broke before the handful of English, and fell back upon their musketeers. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, in the last charge, rode quite through the enemy's ranks till he came upon their entrenchments, when a musket-ball from the camp struck him upon the thigh, three inches above the knee. Although desperately wounded in a part which should have been protected by the cuishes which he had thrown aside, he was not inclined to leave the field; but his own horse had been shot under him at the beginning of the action, and the one upon which he was now mounted became too restive for him, thus crippled, to control. He turned reluctantly away, and rode a mile and a half back to the entrenchments, suffering extreme pain, for his leg was dreadfully shattered. As he past along the edge of the battle-field his attendants brought him a bottle of water to quench his raging thirst. At that moment a wounded English soldier, "who had eaten his last at the same feast," looked up wistfully in his face, when SIDNEY instantly handed him the flask, exclaiming, "Thy necessity is even greater than mine." He then pledged his dying comrade in a draught, and was soon afterwards met by his uncle "Oh, PHILIP," cried LEICESTER, in despair, "I am truly grieved to see thee in this plight." But SIDNEY comforted him with manful words, and assured him that death was sweet in the cause of his Queen and country. Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, too, all blood-stained from the fight, threw his arms around his friend, wept like a child, and, kissing his hand, exclaimed, "Oh! noble Sir PHILIP, never did man a tain hurt so honorably or serve so valiantly as you." Sir WILLIAM PELHAM declared "that SIDNEY'S noble courage in the face of our enemies had won him a name of continuing honor."

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The most important literary announcement of the present year is undoubtedly the fact that the fifth volume of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England* is preparing for publication, under the editorship of his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. It will contain the continuation of that work as far as the manuscript was left revised by him. The narrative is in immediate connection with the fourth volume, and, with two exceptions, is complete and consecutive, ending with the death of WILLIAM III. A full index to the entire work will be given in this volume. In confining the publication to the portion which received the author's last revision his literary executors practice a wise and considerate reticence—too often entirely lost sight of. MACAULAY'S finished works are enough to secure his place in literature, and no good purpose is served by exposing the fragmentary rough drafts and sketches of the consummate artist. His treasures now, in the English Library Edition, will fill twelve volumes, octavo, ("History," 5 vols.; "Critical Essays," 3 vols.; "Miscellanies," 2 vols.; "Parliamentary Speeches," 1 vol.; "Poems and Ballads," 1 vol.,) a bulk not inconsiderable for one who was not a professed writer, and more certain to be kept in remembrance than if their voluminousness was doubled.

Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.'s *Annual List of Periodicals and Newspapers*, published in London in January, 1860, conveys a good notion of the activity and enterprise employed in this class of literature. They number, altogether, nearly seven hundred, varying in price from a half-penny to a shilling. The "Weeklies" and "Dailies" comprise about two hundred and thirty of the above aggregate, the remainder being about three hundred and fifty "Monthly" publications, and a few of the scientific and literary "Quarterlies." It is calculated that the cost of a year's subscription to each and all would amount to four hundred pounds, or two thousand dollars. The number is a rapidly increasing one, the great success of the new one shilling Magazines causing the institution of several other enterprises of the kind, while none of the older and higher priced journals have yet succumbed to the rivalry of the juniors. The most promising of the new announcements is a magazine to appear March 1, edited by Mrs. S. C. HALL, assisted by Miss MULOCH, Mrs. ELLIS, &c. Among the new periodicals about to commence with the new year, on more special subjects, are *The Medical Critic and Psychological Journal*, edited by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW; *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, a new series, by Dr. LANKESTER and Mr. BASK; *The London Medical Review*; *The Technologist*, edited by Mr. SIMMONDS; a *Photographic Quarterly Review*, by Mr. THOMAS SUTTON, and to wind up the list, a new cheap magazine, adapted for the reading of boys and girls, called *Entertaining Things*, and published by Messrs. HALL, VIRTUE & Co.

—After all the reproaches leveled at the United States on the subject of literary piracy, it is amusing to find that no country can claim exemption from it. Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, of Cornhill, who brought out for the author's joint benefit the English edition of EMERSON'S *Conduct of Life*, and endeavored to meet all demands by the simultaneous issue of a shilling people's edition, (or a quarter of what it costs here,) have been unable to secure their property from molestation, and a rival shilling copy has been brought out by another London house, calling itself respectable. The value of the property in dispute is not sufficient to justify the cost of a chancery suit. So the legal points at issue stand no chance of being determined yet.

The same publishers, Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, announce a new work which has every claim that subject can give to the most thrilling interest: *The Tragedy of Life*—being records of remarkable *Phases of Lunacy*—in 2 vols., post 8vo. They will also immediately bring out *Education in Oxford—its Methods, its Aids and its Rewards*. By JAMES E. THIRALD ROGERS, M. A., a gentleman well qualified to do justice to the subject by eighteen years' residence at the University, in which he was formerly Public Examiner. This work will form a good companion to Mr. C. A. BRISTED'S book on *Cambridge Life and Studies*; a work which in a few years has attained the rare distinction of being so scarce, that though published at $1 25, $3 50 was given for a copy last week to fill an order from London.

—The elegant volume on *Antique Gems*, by Rev. C. W. KING, just brought out by Mr. MURRAY, among many subjects of interest, details a curious speculation of the author's—that the age which has witnessed the resuscitation of Sennacherib's signet and the ring of King Cheops, "may yet bring to light, from the dark recesses of the Sultan's treasury, the scattered engraved gems of great price which once adorned the Jewish High Priest's breastplate." It is known that this trophy formed part of the spoils of the Temple of Jerusalem, which were carried to Rome by the Emperor Titus, and they were extant in Constantinople in the time of Justinian, by whom they were deposited in the sacristy of Santa Sophia. Every one conversant with the nature of gems will admit that these most venerable productions of the glyptic art *must* still be in existence. No lapse of time produces any effect upon such remains, and their intrinsic value must always have rendered them objects of care to every captor.

Messrs. DIDOT, Publishers to the Institute of France, &c., have just announced an antiquarian work of great importance as relating to a portion of Ancient Greece hitherto almost overlooked by classical tourists. It is entitled *Mount Olympus and Acarnania*, an Exploration of these Regions, with Researches on their Antiquities, Geography, History and Ancient and Modern Populations, by M. L. HEAZEY, Member of the University of Athens. It is published under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, and is beautifully illustrated with plain and colored engravings.

—The Fourth Edition of the volume now causing so much perturbation among Orthodox Churchmen, *Essays and Reviews*, by Prof. JEWETT, Dr. TEMPLE, &c., is on the eve of publication by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co., a circumstance rather remarkable, as the three previous editions were issued by another house, Messrs. J. W. PARKER & SON. The reason for this transference has not been made public, though it would seem rather late in the day for any lurking dread of heresy to operate on its first publishers. Under the title of *New Inquiries on Theology*, the American reprint prefaced by D. HEDGE, has been issued by Messrs. WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, who have sold off two editions. Though called upon from all quarters to explain the inconsistences of their present position as recipients of the bounties of a Church from whose creed they depart, the authors have yet "made no sign." Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.'s other announcements for the present month are: Mrs. PIOZZI'S (THRALE) *Autobiography and Memoirs*, edited by A. HAYWARD, Esq., the early sheets of which were purchased for republication by Messrs. HARPERS; *Port-Royal, a contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France*, by CHARLES BEARD, B. A., 2 vols, 8vo.; *Sons of Strength, Wisdom and Patience—Samson, Solomon, Job*—by Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON; and a new work on ethnology, *The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East and West, with New Views of Buddhism, and Translations of Rich-Records in India*, by Dr. GEORGE MOORE; a book which may contain some curious matter, though it is too apparent from the title that the author belongs to an obsolete school of science.

MICHELET'S new work, *The Sea*, is hotly contended for by rival American publishers, in spite of the depressing influence of the times on all business enterprises. The contest for its possession has been determined in favor of Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON, the spirited publishers of his former books, *L'Amour* and *La Femme*. They will issue a translation of *Le Mer*, prepared carefully to convey the sense and elegance of the original with the same accuracy that distinguishes their impressions of the previously-named books.

—The accomplished authoress of *Trip to Catch a Sunbeam*, *Old Joliffe*, *Alone*, and other short tales which have enjoyed so much popularity in England and America, under the collective titles of *The Sunbeam Stories*, is entering a more adventurous path. Her new work, *Minnie's Love*, a novel, has just appeared in London. Published by Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.

—It is rumored authoritatively that the literary treasures of Oxford, will probably receive a magnificent accession in the library of Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire. The name of this gentleman is known throughout Europe as the most liberal and enterprising collector of manuscripts that has appeared since the days of HARLEY, Earl of Oxord, and Sir ROBERT COTTON. A German *savant* says that his acquisitions of this character are so immense that they go far to make amends to England for the losses sustained by literature in the devastation and destruction of manuscripts at the dissolution of Monasteries by HENRY VIII. Unlike many collectors of choice books, Sir THOMAS has always been remarkable for his liberality in allowing access to his treasury. The well-known Shakespearian commentator, Mr. J. ORCHARD HALLIWELL, was "once upon a time" a visitor at Middle Hill for this purpose; and though, as his works evidence, a devoted student, he did not allow books to shut out "the light that lies in woman's eyes," but made a runaway match with the oldest daughter of his host, while the latter, like a good old English country gentleman, was enjoying the sports of the hunting-field. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, a noble circular Hall, will probably receive the collection, unless it is found expedient to erect a new library building for its accommodation.

—Mr. MURRAY will publish, during the present month, a legal work of standard character—*Ancient Law: Its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas*—by Dr. H. SUMNER, Maine, who, since the death of Prof. AUSTIN, ranks first among the philosophical jurists of the present day. Another new work, by Dr. PHILLIMORE—*Private Law Among the Romans, from the Pandects*—published by MACMILLAN & Co., testifies to the gradual widening of the horizon that formerly bounded the studies of English lawyers.

—Lovers of books are always fond of hearing and relating the extraordinary instances of good fortune which sometimes befall collectors when a treasure is thrown in their way for some trifling sum totally inadequate to its value. There are few examples where the actual per centage of profit in such an adventure has been greater than in a case mentioned by M. BRUNET in the new edition of his *Manuel du Libraire*. A friend of his, M. PARISON, picked up at a stall on the quais of Paris a copy of CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN'S edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, printed at Antwerp in 1570. It was not in desirable condition, being scribbled over on the margins and fly leaves, but the low price asked, made him purchase it for the sum of *one franc*. A brief examination of the volume soon showed him that the former possessor and writer of the manuscript notes was MONTAIGNE, the essayist, who had crowded the pages with annotations, and written at the end a long parallel or comparison between CÆSAR and POMPEY, that was unpublished and quite unknown. M. PARISON retained his fortunate purchase through life, and at the sale of his library, it was recently purchased by the Duke D'Aumale for *fifteen hundred and twenty-five francs*.

—A new, and greatly improved edition of Dr. KITTO'S *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature* is in preparation by Messrs. ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh. It will be edited by Dr. WILLIAMS LINDSAY ALEXANDER, with the assistance of able scholars and divines, and will contain the latest results of investigation—philological, topographical, exegetical, &c.—in Biblical subjects. W.

### The Difficulty between Denmark and Prussia.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is but seldom that Denmark, in its defensive attitude against the aggressive policy of Germany, has been found worthy of mention in the American newspapers, and I could not, therefore, fail to be pleased by reading in this morning's TIMES a leading article on Prussia and Denmark, which seems to treat the question with a degree of fairness to which we are unused, as most of the accounts on the question of the Duchies have come to us from German sources, and have, in consequence, been entirely one-sided. I cannot, however, help regretting that you should only think the question worthy of your attention because of "the consequence it may assume as the provocation of a general war," for I think that the continued and manly struggle of a gallant people, however small in number and in diplomatic importance, to maintain its nationality and honor, is deserving of more than an occasional notice at the hands of the American Press. The plain fact of the matter is, that Germany wants to get hold of Slesvic, *because it is the key to Denmark*; it is *not* true that the German element predominates in Slesvic; but it is quite certain that if that duchy was given over to Germany, then German influences would be brought to bear on the rest of the Danish continent, and *that* once being the case, the hope of maintaining the Danish nationality might as well be given up forever. There is not the slightest doubt that Slesvic is favored as much as any other part of the Danish Kingdom, and it is equally certain that the majority of its inhabitants are in favor of its remaining a strictly Danish province.

The *Dagblad*, one of the ablest and most liberal journals of Copenhagen, publishes a weekly review in the French language, for the purpose of gaining an admission outside of Denmark for the Danish views of "the vexed question," and any other questions of special interest. As these articles may throw some additional and desired light on the subject, I take the liberty of sending you herewith the last two I have received. Should you deem them of sufficient interest, I shall only be too glad to be of service to you in giving you copies of such future ones as may have a bearing on the difficulties with Germany.

I notice that you forgot to mention that the peace of 1850 was partly brought about by a "friendly" note from the Russian Emperor to the King of Prussia, which caused the retreat of the German army from Denmark, and partly by the utter defeat of the Holstein rebels at the battle of Isted.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

T. CHRISTENSON.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE KING OF THE SKATERS.—LOUIS NAPOLEON seems to be as much at home upon skates as he is on horseback. He, with the Empress and prominent members of their suites, is in the habit of indulging frequently in that amusement, and on a recent occasion went to a large pond opposite Suresnes for that purpose. As soon as the Emperor and the Court arrived, the sport commenced in very business-like style. The Empress got into a sledge, and M. HARTOGS, a German gentleman, whose proficiency as a skater attracted the Imperial notice two years ago, and who is now called at Court the Emperor's *Aid-de-Camp de glace*, had the honor of pushing Her Majesty on the ice. He took her along at railroad speed, and was out of sight of shore in less than a minute. The Emperor then put on his skates, and conducted the sledge of a lady whose name I could not learn. Afterwards Her Majesty ventured to skate, but only with the assistance of two gentlemen. She is not at her ease upon the ice, and, considering that she comes from sunny Spain, this is not to be wondered at. The Emperor is a very good skater. He does not attempt any *tours de force*, but he is perfectly master of his movements. His wont is to go along rather slowly, and he stops frequently to contemplate the animated scene around him. Not the least etiquette is observed on the ice. No clear space is kept about the Emperor or Empress. They go about just like anybody else, and to-day, unlike last evening, everybody, without exception, was allowed to skate at the same time with them. The Emperor had nothing whatever but his own adroitness to prevent him from being knocked over by the first tyro in the sport whose skates might run away with him. It was an interesting sight to see the master of so many legions, the mighty potentate upon whose mysterious breath the fate of so many nations hangs, slipping about unpretentiously on the ice, no squire or even servant following him, and apparently as much on an equality with the people about him as a carter is with a plowman on an English farm-yard pond. Once a young man, who saw the Emperor skating slowly along the middle of the lake, steered almost indiscreetly close to him and gave him the go by, with the evident intention of getting credit with the spectators for being the best skater. The Emperor then, without any apparent effort, increased his speed, gracefully distanced his opponent by a few yards, and, contented with his victory, resumed the steady pace which he seems to affect.

THE TWO SKATERS.—Some anxious inquirer, who had doubtless read the account above given concerning LOUIS NAPOLEON'S freedom while upon the ice, sends the following communication to the editor of the *Star and Dial*:

SIR: I have just read in the newspaper a very graphic account of the Emperor NAPOLEON skating amongst hundreds, similarly amusing themselves, just as if he were a mere Parisian *flaneur*. A few days ago the Court newsman informed us that the Prince Consort had been skating on the Virginia ice, and that some officers of the Guards had the honor of attending his Royal Higness.

Do not these two pictures of imperial and royal pastimes tell of the perversity of human things? Is it not strange that thorough imperialism should glide freely amidst the masses, while limited royalty disports itself within a "select" circle of Prætorians? I should like an explanation of this social problem. Why is arbitrary power "hail-fellow-well-met with the people?"—why is constitutional royalty exclusive in its pleasures? I am, Sir, your puzzled servant,

IN THE CROWD.

JAN. 22, 1861.

STRANGE MURDER IN ALGERIA.—A murder was recently committed in Algeria under very singular circumstances, the author of it being a boy, aged 11 years, named GILLESHEIM. He was in the fields, with some other children, looking after cattle, when he went to a little distance from his companions, and collected a heap of dry wood and brambles. He then laid hold of a girl four years old, dragged her to the pile, threw her down on it, and then set fire to it with a chemical match. Her brother came to her assistance, but the young ruffian threatened him with a similar fate if he interfered, telling him that he must tell his parents that the Arabs had carried her off. When he thought his victim was dead he dragged the body off the fire to some little distance, saying, "by to-morrow the jackals will have eaten your body, and nothing more will be seen of you." The other children had in the meantime ran to the village and given an alarm, and the parents of the girl, coming to the spot, found her still breathing, but she expired in a few hours after. GILLESHEQM was delivered into the hands of justice.

THE IMPERIAL PAW.—The Princess MATHILDE gave, a short time since, a children's ball, in honor of the Prince Imperial, which, from all accounts, must have been decidedly a most charming affair. It commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at about 8. The Emperor arrived at 4, and the Prince Imperial, who wore the costume of a Marquis of the old *régime*, at a quarter past. His Imperial Highness was received by all the little guests, who grouped themselves on his passage. The orchestra was composed of children, all in exceedingly pretty costumes, and the Prince insisted on dancing with the lad who played the flute. Mlle. WALEWSKA was attired to represent a butterfly, and the Prince danced several times with her. Mlle. MINETTA VIMMERCATI, daughter of the Director of the Hunting Establishment of King VICTOR EMANUEL, was in the costume of a Spanish girl, and the son of Mme. BIZOT as a postilion of the time of LOUIS XV. The Princess MATHILDE, when the Prince arrived, said, with a smile: "Good day, my child! Give me—*la patte!*" (your paw.) The Prince looked at the Princess with surprise, but, after a moment's reflection, stepped back, and presented, most gaily—*his foot!* The ball concluded with the quadrille of "Orphée."

A BOLTING BULL.—One Sunday, as many people were quietly pursuing their homeward way after the morning sermon, an infuriated bull of the compact Scotch breed, and exceedingly lively, broke out of one of the lairs in the neighborhood of Smithfield, and rushed at full speed by the General Post-office, to the top of Cheapside, to the terror of several ladies and children, who sought refuge in doorways and passages. Having waited for a minute or so at the northeastern corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, he suddenly turned towards the northern entrance to the cathedral, bolted in, and went towards the steps leading towards the northern portico, but probably through perceiving the grass within the inclosure he went up to the rails reeking with heat and snorting violently. In a short time, however, he became comparatively calm, and the police having turned back several hundred persons so as to prevent their following and exciting the beast, he was taken in hand by two drovers, who took him easily along to his old quarters, fortunately without his having effected any material damage.

THEATRICAL FARCES AT ROME.—The utmost freedom is certainly not to be found at Rome, nor are the farces that are produced in the play-houses the only ones enacted in that imperial city. On a recent occasion, during the performance of the "Trovatore," the usual military chorus was applauded to such a degree that the Police interfered, and went round to several boxes to take down the names of the most vociferous spectators, who were summoned the next day to the Police-office, severely reprimanded, and prohibited from attending any public place of amusement for three years. Signors ALIBRANDI, SEJANI, and ten or twelve other frequenters of the opera, are amongst the best known of these victims of police severity. Signor PIPERNO, a respectable and talented Jewish gentleman, whilst going out of the theatre with his wife on his arm, was seized by four *gend'armes* for the same crime of having clapped the *bandiera*, and carried off to jail at that time of night, to his spouse's infinite consternation and dismay.

THE DANGER OF FOOT STOVES.—A most extraordinary event is narrated in *Le Nord*, as follows: "As a small tradesman named BOYOT, of Gandelu, was three days ago going in a covered cart with his mother-in-law and daughter to a place called Ocquerre, flames suddenly burst from the petticoats of the elder women and set fire to those of the younger. BOYOT dragged the two females from the vehicle and attempted to extinguish the fire by rolling them on the ground; but his efforts were in vain, and the two poor creatures were burned to death. No one was near to give him aid, and the man himself was much burned. He states that the females suffered dreadful agony for about ten minutes before they died. The fire was occasioned by a chaufferette, which the elder woman had put beneath her feet. The latter female was advanced in years, but the younger was only eighteen.

A PUGNACIOUS PEDAGOGUE.—A schoolmaster of Leeds, PURGEON by name, was charged some weeks since, with an aggravated assault on a boy aged 9 years. The boy had been examined by Mr. PRICE, surgeon, who stated that he found the boy had been severely beaten over the back and shoulders, and was covered with contused wounds. The beating had been very severe, and, though he could not speak positively, he fancied there had been twelve or fifteen blows struck. The Magistrates afterwards examined the boy themselves, and committed the schoolmaster—whose only excuse for his conduct was that the boy had laughed at him—to two months' imprisonment.

THE GENTRY OF THE RED HAT.—It may be interesting to our readers to know some facts concerning the Sacred College at Rome. A communication from Rome states that there are at present in that body one cardinal named by LEON XII., twenty-one by GREGORY XVI., thirty-eight by PIUS IX., one reserved *in petto* in the consistory of the 26th of June, 1859, and nine hats vacant—total seventy. The oldest of the cardinals is his Eminence TOSTI, who is 85, and has worn the purple 24 years; the youngest is his Eminence MILESI, 43, who has been a cardinal three years.

POOR DOG TRAY.—Celebrated among hunting packs were the Meath fox-hounds of England, and by a recent casualty their notoriety is destined to be greatly increased. It seems that the entire pack were following a fox, which had crossed the railway track a few miles from Naven, when the mid-day train came thundering along, and before the engineer could stop the engine the hounds were chopped, mangled and destroyed.

## FROM OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.

### Our Cruising Vessels—Capture of Slavers—Visit to St. Helena.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1860.

The bark *Starlight*, of Boston, which sails on the 24th for home, is the first opportunity for mail this month. By her I send these few lines. The yellow fever, which has been ravaging the town for two months, has made over 50 victims to its cause, and naturally renders the port rather gloomy and dreary. The English squadrons do not come near us at all; the French, as soon as they perceive other men-of-war at anchor at a distance from the town, take to their heels, declaring it *un mauvais pays*, and the Yankees, not much better, leave as soon as their storehouse has replenished their empty holds with nourishment and fuel for the engines. Strict quarantine rules are enforced, and nobody is allowed to have any intercourse with us plebeians.

Thus there is not much of interest in this poor province of Angola, except the daily number of deaths which are tolled by the bells of Santa Maria.

Our flag-ship, the *Constellation*, is on a cruise to Fish Bay; the *San Jacinto*, in full glory of their recent prize, the *Bonita*, with 750 slaves, which vessel was captured off the Congo, is in further chase of more, at her old cruising-ground; and the *Mohican* and *Portsmouth* are likewise directed to cruise in those latitudes. The *Sumter* is in the Bight, watching the affronts and daring cruelties of the young King of Dahomey, and the *Mystic* is gone to recruit at St. Helena. This latter place seems to have been made a sort of recruiting station for the squadron, and is well adapted to this purpose. Its vicinity to the Coast of Africa, the health of the island, and the fresh breezes at sea, will doubtless be of great advantage to recover the lost strength of the body, and the dullness and heaviness of the mind, which, by a year's cruising on the Coast, attacks the individuals of the squadron.

Not only is the Island of St. Helena welcome to the cruisers for its health; but, from its solitary position in the South Atlantic, as well as from its marked and peculiar character, is one of considerable interest. It is nearly three leagues in extent, and twenty-seven miles around. Viewed from the sea, it offers little or nothing to the eye but an assemblage of lofty and barren hills, intersected in all directions with deep and narrow valleys—in many cases little better than ravines, and generally devoid of vegetation, except here and there patches of prickly pears, samphire and profitless weeds; the wooded peaks in the interior being in most positions hidden from view by the height of the almost perpendicular cliffs running down into the sea, some of the most noted ones being Ladder Hill and Sugar-Loaf.

Whether it is due to the action of an upheaving force, or is a mere wreck of a long chain of hills, of which St. Helena and Ascension formed a part, there appears to be no satisfactory data upon which to hang even the shadow of an argument. There are several very remarkable peaks, of which Diana's peak is the highest, being 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, and near Sand Bay are Lot and Lot's Wife—about 1,400 feet in height.

Jamestown, the principal town and harbor of the island, and the seat of the Governor, has lately been created a city, on account of a Bishop having been attached to its diocese. The town is small and situated at the foot of Ladder Hill. Its inhabitants are kind, and strangers find here a hearty welcome. Riding from Jamestown near seven miles over a road on the side of a mountain, overlooking a beautiful valley, in which are seen well-cultivated gardens, neatly kept barracks of the St. Helena Regiment, and close to town the "Briars," a snug looking cottage where the French Emperor was first lodged on his arrival, we reach the dell in which is seen the vault in which the remains of the great exile had laid—and close by his favorite spring, around which and the tomb are planted cypresses and willows, which together with the black houses and fences, give the place an appropriately sombre appearance. About three-quarters of a mile further on, over a ridge of hills, is Longwood, NAPOLEON'S last residence, which, though prettily situated, is in a very dilapidated condition.

By thus visiting St. Helena, not only our cruisers will feel its beneficial effects, but also the inhabitants of the island. The officers and crew come there to enjoy themselves, and many thousands of dollars are spent, which gradually must increase the transient trade of Jamestown.

The cruise of the flag-ship is nearly at an end, and we have no doubt that she will be recalled by next May. The most efficient vessels in the squadron are now the *San Jacinto* and *Mohiean*; they are in good order, and able to chase the fastest of our merchant fleet. The *Sumter* and *Mystic* have performed considerable duty during their cruises, and are constantly on a run. Naturally, machinery and ship are giving way, and if Government don't recall them soon, it will be doubtful whether they will be able to reach the American shore once more. They are of no use to this squadron, their steam power is of a small degree, and their sailing capacities cannot be mentioned. If ever in chase of a fast clipper under a nice breeze, they are unable to come up with her, and are entirely an unnecessary expense to the Government.

So much for Paraguay and navy contracts.

—Quite an excitement has been created in Pittsburgh, Penn., by the elopement of a physician of the "infinitissimal school" with the wife of a well known merchant. The woman in the case had sustained rather dubious relations to her husband in years gone by, but a formal marriage recently sanctified the union which has been thus abruptly violated. The homœpath who fled with her had a good practice, but was probably dazzled by the hope of getting hold of the fortune of which it was said the partner in his guilt was possessed. He leaves a wife and several children. The twain have probably gone to Europe.

—Rev. Dr. McClintock still retains his connection with the Troy University. While abroad he is making valuable additions to the library of that institution.

## GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE RUMORED RAID ON WASHINGTON.

### CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM EX-GOV. WISE.

Mr. J. B. JONES, of Burlington, N. J., furnishes the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* with the following letter from Ex-Gov. WISE. Some weeks ago he wrote Mr. JONES that there was no purpose to interfere with the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and this is in response to a request that he might be authorized to make a public contradiction of the preposterous rumors:

ROLLESTON, NEAR NORFOLK, Va.,
Feb. 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: For many months I have been confined to the bed-side of sickness and suffering, nursing with one hand, and attending to numerous pressing domestic duties with the other; not visiting Norfolk once in three months; seeing but few friends at my house, and these from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail even not daily, or regularly, and not caring to be oppressed with its disgusting and distressing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country; in a word, I have been perfectly retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Named here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not moved an inch from my door to meet an assemblage or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me recruiting raid armies to take Washington; and I am actually assured that Gen. SCOTT has alleged, as a reason for raising a standing army around the capital, that I am writing and speaking and acting a rebellion! The Black Republicans and the Lieut.-General are disturbed in their apprehensions of a *bug a boo* in the form of Gov. WISE. This would be ridiculous, simply, if the motive of the slander was not the basest and most dangerous; if the safety of the country was not at hazard, and a private reputation was not falsely assailed. In my Norfolk speech, in my late letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and pledged myself to await the sovereign orders, first of my own State, and failing in having them, of some other State. Still my public letters and speeches are made the pretext for raising menacing forces. This is base in motive, for Gen. SCOTT can hardly be affrighted at a single poor civilian, who never set a squadron in the field, and is now at home, alone, and in utter distress from sickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears Gen. SCOTT is rushing the nation into. Fear is not the motive of this slander—it is worse—it is treason. A pretext, some pretext is needed to concentrate the army to establish a military despotism. SCOTT is but a martinet and commissary, but his vanity, in his old age, stands up like hip bones and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away; and the Second Lieutenant-General aspires to rival the First Lieutenant-General in being canonized as the second saviour of his country. He had better take care, or I *will* take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispel the apprehensions of all the grannies in the North, or to put to shame those who would malign by slander, one who never engaged in *secret* war, but who would claim our Capitol and our flag as belonging to those who have kept the covenants of the Constitution, and not to those who have broken them; and who will fight Gen. SCOTT himself, to defend them both. I have opposed secession and advocated fighting *in* the Union, against those who have denounced the Constitution as a covenant with h—ll. I have endeavored to preserve this Confederacy against all newly-constructed ones, and especially against the plots of Black Republicans to form a Northern Confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed, and ever have been opposed to dissolving this Union, and giving its Capitol and everything up to the demon of destruction. But I have no authority, and no means of attempting to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very act of inauguration before the inauguration of LINCOLN. If anything could make me join a raid, it would be Gen. SCOTT's demonstration at Washington.

See slip as to your idea of a Cotton Bank. No need to fear about copyright. My wife is still very ill. Yours, truly,

J. B. JONES, Esq. HENRY A. WISE.

### A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER SHOT.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* of the 1st inst., contains the particulars of the shocking murder of WILLIAM WILKINS, a few days previous, at Sewellsville, Belmont County. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he earnestly sided with the South, and exhibiting a pistol expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested WILKINS to let him see the pistol, and upon his compliance with the request, remarked that if those were WILKINS's sentiments, it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired, the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrests were made.

### THE STATE ASKED TO INDORSE UNITED STATES BONDS.

The following communication from Gen. DIX, which was transmitted to the Legislature on Friday, has been noticed by telegraph:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1860.

*To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.*

SIR: In a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of the 18th ult., I suggested that the public moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the States for safe keeping, under the act of Congress of the 23d of June, 1836, might be made the basis of a loan to meet the expenditures of the Federal Government, and become the means of sustaining the public credit in the present disordered condition of the commercial and political affairs of the country. I observe that a proposition has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York, to guaranty stocks of the United States to the amount of the moneys thus deposited with the State. This is in strict accordance with the suggestions I made.

Should the measure be adopted, as I trust it may, it could not fail to have a most salutary influence, by upholding, as New-York has done in other trying emergencies, the credit and authority of the General Government. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON STANDS ON HIS DIGNITY.

The Washington papers, of Feb. 8, publish a curious correspondence between Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN and Mayor BERRETT. The former addressed a note to the Mayor asking him for the residences of the policemen employed by the city, that they might be speedily summoned in case their services should be required at any time. To this request Mayor BERRETT replies that he is the head of the municipal government of Washington, and that as such the Police force is under his supervision and control; that he has been unable, after laborious investigation, to ascertain that there is any ground whatever for the rumors which have been circulated regarding the invasion of Washington City by an armed force, and that he does not choose to give the information called for. Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN answers that his first letter was strangely misunderstood, since he only wanted the names of one or two officers on whom he might call in case of emergency. Mayor BERRETT replies that Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN's first note was certainly so worded as to be liable to misconstruction, and says that while he will gladly detail all the Police officers he may think he needs for the defence of his rights as a private citizen he will never respond to such a call from the Commander of the District militia.

### THE POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

The following is the resolution which has just passed the Legislature of Kentucky, the Senate having approved of it by 25 ayes to 11 noes and the House by a vote of 54 to 40:

*Resolved*, That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed Commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other States, at a designated time and place, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversies, *it is unnecessary and inexpedient for this Legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time.* As an evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and an expression of devotion to the Union, and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the response from her sister States.

### VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S PEDIGREE.

The Boston *Journal* revives a letter written to the Secretary of the New-England Historical Society by the Vice-President elect, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, giving a condensed record of his history. The letter is dated Hampden, (Me.,) Aug. 24, 1855, and says:

"My name is HANNIBAL HAMLIN, born in Paris, County of Oxford, State of Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. CYRUS HAMLIN was my father. He was born in Massachusetts. He died in Paris Jan. or Feb., 1828, aged about 58. He was a surgeon and physician. He was clerk of the Courts for Oxford County for several years, and subsequently High Sheriff of the same County. I think he had more than twenty brothers and sisters. Four of the brothers were named ASIA, AFRICA, EUROPE and AMERICA. AFRICA was a member of the Cincinnati Society.

My mother died about four years since, aged about 70. Her maiden name was ANNA LIVERMORE, daughter of Deacon ELIJAH LIVERMORE, of the town of Livermore, in Oxford County. They were married about the year 1798. (If desirable, I can obtain the exact dates of their birth, marriage and decease.)

I prepared myself for a collegiate education. The death of my father required my services at home, and I devoted myself to labor on the homestead until I was near 21 years old. I then went into a printing office, having purchased an interest therein, where I remained something more than a year, working as a compositor. I then commenced the study of the law; was admitted to the Bar, January, 1833; commenced practice at Hampden, April, 1833, and continued in the practice up to 1848.

I was a member of the House of Representatives in Maine for the years 1836, 1837, '38, '39 and '40. Was Speaker of the House in 1837, 1839 and 1840. Was also a member in 1847. Was a candidate for Congress in 1840, and was defeated by about two hundred and fifty majority in a poll of about fifteen thousand votes. Was elected in 1842, and reëlected in 1844. Was elected to the Senate in 1848, to supply the vacancy for four years, occasioned by the death of JOHN FAIRFIELD. Was reëlected in 1850 for the term of six years."

### SEIZURE OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER CASS.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Jan. 31, gives some of the circumstances attending the seizure of the Revenue-cutter *Lewis Cass*. The surrender of the vessel was demanded by the Collector of the port of Mobile, and Capt. MORRISON, who is himself an Alabamian, at once gave it up. Then he resigned his commission in the United States service, and is only waiting for its acceptance to resume command of the vessel under authority of the State. After the surrender Capt. MORRISON received orders to go to Galveston, and take command of the Revenue-cutter *Phillip Dodge*, in order to take her to a Northern port, so as to prevent her seizure by the State of Texas. To these orders he paid no attention whatever.

### TWO CARPENTERS FROM NEW-JERSEY MURDERED IN CHARLESTON.

The Paterson *Guardian*, of Feb. 9, gives the particulars of a horrible outrage perpetrated in Charleston a few days ago. ANDREW ACKERMAN and —— BARTOLF, the former from Ramapo, and the latter from Bergen Co., N. J., went South some weeks since to work at their trade. When the secession excitement broke out all business was suspended, and, as they found that they were earning nothing they concluded to come home. All their arrangements were completed, but they found that they would have to wait several days for their money, and it was during this time that they were arrested as spies. The formality of trial was hurried through, and both of them were executed within an hour after they had been arrested. Neither of them had any sympathies with the Republican Party, and it is difficult to imagine what could have been the ground for the summary action of the Charlestonians. The first intimation that was received concerning their fate, came from the man for whom they had worked, in the vicinity of Charleston, who, finding out what had been done, and where BARTOLF's father lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the affair, and saying that had he been informed, or time been allowed the suspected persons, their innocence might have been established, and their lives saved. Mr. BARTOLF has gone South to learn more definite particulars regarding his son's fate, and to bring on his remains and those of his friend, if the statement which has been made should prove to be true.

### MINOR ITEMS.

The Washington *Intelligencer* approves of the plan of calling a National Convention to arrange present difficulties.

Ex-President TYLER is elected a delegate to the Virginia State Convention from Charles City, James City, and New-Kent.

The Washington *Confederation* states that the editor has recently had conversations with many of the most eminent statesmen in the country, among them Hon. LEWIS CASS, and that while they all hope that the political storm which is sweeping so many Southern States from their moorings within the secure haven of our Union, will subside, they entertain an idea that our form of government is not sufficiently *strong* to preserve itself from the schemes and acts of domestic traitors and demagogues.

A number of students from Southern States left Union College for their homes on Feb. 7. Before their exodus they tried to elevate the Palmetto Flag on the skating park, but were driven off. During the night, however, they raised it on the liberty pole, and then cut the halyards. It was taken down as soon as there was light enough to see that it was there.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that Gov. MORGAN has replied by letter to the Governor of Georgia in regard to the seizures of arms by the City Police. The Governor takes the ground that as the arms were destined to be used to subvert the Government, which his official oath binds him to sustain, *he could not*, so far as *he* had any control, *permit arms to leave this State which might be turned against our own citizens*. From this it would appear that, in making the seizure, the police were acting under orders from the Governor and not on Mr. KENNEDY's individual responsibility, as has hitherto been supposed.

"Occasional," in a letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, gives an incident which transpired during the sessions of the Peace Convention at Washington on Feb. 6. Mr. SEDDEN, of Virginia, a very extreme man, and little disposed to lead the way to conciliation, having made some objectionable remarks, the Chief Justice of North Carolina, Mr. RUFFIN, who is now over eighty years of age, and the idol of the people among whom he lives, alike because of his spotless character as his gigantic intellect, rose to his feet, and pronounced one of the most inspiring and affecting appeals for the Union. He melted the hearts of even the most ultra of his colleagues, and Ex-Gov. MOOREHEAD, of North Carolina, himself a remarkable man, and only second to the aged Chief Justice in the love of the people of the old North State, burst into a flood of tears, which he could not restrain.

Rev. W. MATTHEWS, a prominent clergyman who resides in Bainbridge, Ga., writes to a gentleman in Chicago, Ill, that all the South desires is to be let alone while she withdraws from a Union in which her welfare, honor and independence are no longer secure.

### "What's in the Wind?"

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The above caption in to-day's TIMES attracted my attention, and a private letter from Savannah gives me the particulars. The outrage perpetrated upon Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, now lying in that port, consisted in treating him (with true Southern hospitality) to a coat of *tar and feathers*; and for what? For allowing his negro stevedore to sit down at the dinner table in his own cabin with himself.

We might differ on matters of taste with the English captain; but the community at large, both here and in England, are hardly prepared to admit the right of a mob of the chivalry to invade the cabin of a British ship and dictate to her commander who he shall have to dine with him. John Bull is a little *touchy* on such small matters, and may not exercise quite as much forbearance towards our seceding brethren as our own Government does. Yours, F. M. L.

## LAW REPORTS.

### The Forrest Divorce Case—The Amendments Defective.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

*Catherine N. Forrest* vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—Sometime since this case was submitted to the Court on a proposed case and proposed amendments, an appeal having been taken by the defendant from the report of the Referee. The Court decides that the counsel for the defendant has not complied with Rule 36 of the Court.

### The German Theatre Cases—Injunction against Knobb and Bechtel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

*The House of Refuge* vs. *Knobb et al.*—Justice LEONARD now makes the following order in this case, the Volk's Garten case. Knobb is alleged to be the manager and proprietor. Section 4 authorizes an injunction only against such person, not against an owner, as such merely, of the premises. Injunction continued as to Knobb; dissolved as to Bechtel.

### Action against the New-Haven Railroad Company—Defence a Release.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*L. D. Cummings* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover $20,000 damages, by reason of injuries sustained from an accident in the cars of the defendant near Yorkville some time in the year 1859.

The defendants allege that shortly after the alleged accident, the plaintiff executed and delivered to defendant a general release of all claims for damages. This the plaintiff admits, but sets up in reply that the release was obtained from him by fraud and duress. The plaintiff offered to show that at that time he was incapable of making a valid contract, he being so enfeebled from the effects of said accident as not to know what he was about. He further offered to show that the consideration of the said release was insufficient; that undue influence was used to obtain his signature; that he was induced to sign the said release on the representation being made to him that he could not maintain an action against the Company. The Court ruled this testimony out as incompetent, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel, with the consent of the Court, withdrew a Juror, and the case was postponed to the next term.

Platt & Fuller for plaintiff; Tracy, Powers & Talmadge for defendant.

### Action of Libel Against a Lawyer—Defence Justification and Plea of no Witnesses.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

*George O. Mulford* vs. *Moses Ely*.—The plaintiff brought this action against the defendant, a highly respectable lawyer of this City, to recover damages for an alleged libel. The charge is that the defendant accused the plaintiff of forgery, averring that he (plaintiff) had forged a certain check, and must pay it. This accusation, it was claimed, was repeated by the defendant, thus aggravating the case.

The defendant averred that upon the first occasion no other person than the plaintiff heard the charge, and that the second time the charge was provoked by the behavior and words of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, however, replied and testified that on the first occasion two other persons heard the language, and the second time there were witnesses.

The defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed after this evidence was in, urging that no cause of action had been shown.

The Court, however, submitted the case to the jury, who gave the plaintiff a verdict for $50.

Thorndike Saunders for plaintiff; Moses Ely and Mr. Lawrence for defendant.

### Shipment of Wheat—Alleged Conversion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

*John D. Durbrow et al.* vs. *Francis McDonald et al.*—This action is brought to recover possession of 3,492½ bushels of wheat, valued at $10,000.

The plaintiffs allege that they shipped on board the ship *Compromise*, then lying in the port of New-York and bound for Glasgow, Great Britain, in charge of John Child, one of the defendants, as master, the wheat in question to be transported for them to Glasgow. That while the wheat was in the vessel and lying in the port of New-York, the defendants took possession of the wheat, claiming to be the owners thereof and converted the same to their own use.

The defendants deny that the plaintiffs owned the wheat, and allege that they, being Commission Merchants, doing business in New-York and Glasgow, purchased the wheat of one Perry and shipped the same on their own account.

This is the second trial of the case; the former trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $6,183 63, the plaintiffs waiving the return of the property. The defendants appealed from this judgment to the General Term of the Court, which ordered a new trial.

The case is still on.

Larocques & Barlow for plaintiffs; Henry Nicol and David Thurston for defendants.

### Gordon Hires Convicted of Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The trial of Gordon Hires, the second mate of the bark *Anna*, for the murder of John Tuttle, one of the crew, resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The case of Edmund P. Lane, the first mate of the *Anna*, indicted for the murder of another one of the crew, was then called up, but as there were not a sufficient number of jurors present, who had not taken part in the trial of Hires, the case was put over till Monday, and the Marshal was directed to summon another panel of thirty-six jurors for that time.

### United States District Court—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Betts.

*George Law et al* vs. *The United States.*—This case was continued to-day. The Government read depositions of some of the officials in the Post-office Department, and after examining Mr. Cornelius Wendell as to some matters of locality in the Post-office Department, and the whereabouts of a witness, the testimony in the case was closed and the Court adjourned. The case will be summed up on Monday.

### Court of General Sessions.

A PANEL THIEF SENT TO SING-SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, William H. Sherwood, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and six months.

A JERSEY "GULL" IN A PANEL HOUSE.

Mary Smith, jointly indicted with the last prisoner for the same offence, pleaded not guilty, and like Niobe, all in tears, went to trial.

*Mr. Van Winkle*, the first witness, testified that he was a Jerseyman; a few days ago he came to this City; at about 9 o'clock in the evening he was coming down Broadway, when he met the prisoner and stopped to talk with her; she said she came from the country, having been treated badly at home; she asked the witness to go to her room and warm himself there; witness declined, and she pressed the suit until he consented; on the way she complained that it was hard for her to get along, and the witness sympathized with her; he then went to her room; he sat down by the stove, and she subsequently locked the door, which may as well close in from public view an account of the events which the witness narrated. The witness however, found that he had been robbed; the prisoner then escaped, and the witness called in officers, who, upon investigation found an ingeniously-contrived and hidden door behind the lounge on which the witness had deposited his clothes; he had first offered to put them on another sofa, but the prisoner had objected, and bade him put them on the lounge; when he had put his clothes there, there were $350 in the pockets; this was all taken; afterwards, in the Station-house the witness had a conversation with this rural maid, now transformed into a wicked Cyprian, who asked to speak with him, and said she was willing to confess all; afterwards, in the office at the prison, she gave up $30 of the money; her confederate, the previous prisoner Sherwood, at the same time had said: "Her and me have robbed you rascally," witness had replied: "It is a deep concerted plan, and you done it mechanically;" they asked the witness to drop the matter; he said he should be glad to, as it was mortifying to him to prosecute them, but he was bound over by the magistrate to appear as a witness; subsequently, $150 more of the money was recovered by the Police; on cross-examination, the witness was shown the papers containing his examination before the magistrate, upon which he had signed a different name from that which he gave in Court; he explained the variance on the ground of a desire, when before the magistrate, to avoid exposure; witness has no wife, but has daughters.

*Capt. Dowling*, the next witness, testified to having recovered a part of the stolen money from the other prisoner, Sherwood; the witness also examined the house where the robbery was committed between the front room and the rear one is a double partition with a space of a foot between; through these partitions are two panel doors, one opening in and the other out; through the one opening into the front room was a small eye-hole slanting in the direction of the bed; the bed can be seen by a person between the partition, who should look through the hole; the panel would not be noticed by a person entering the room.

*Officer Golden* next testified that he arrested the prisoner; she had said to Sherwood that, unless he would get her bailed, she would "blow" on him.

*Officer Jordan* testified that he assisted in the prisoner's arrest; she denied all knowledge of the matter when it was charged upon her.

There were no further witnesses, and, after a long consultation, the jury were unable to agree. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

George Downing and John Anderson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for two years.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Clarey, indicted for felonious assault, was convicted of simple assault and battery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, for passing sentences and listening to motions.

### Surrogate's Court.

*Benefice to a Church.*—The will of Peter Vanpelt was now admitted to probate, leaving $500 to the Theological School of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church in New-Brunswick, N. J. if the residue of the estate, after paying bequests, amounts to that sum. The wills of Ann P. Newbold, John Fortune and Vincent Poppi were also admitted. They make no bequests of public interest.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Mulry et al.* vs. *Conroy et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs of opposers.

*Earle et al.* vs. *Tade.*—The Sheriff is entitled to poundage in the sum actually collected by him in execution.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Dietz* vs. *Dietz.*—Findings of fact and conclusions of law filed with Clerk.

*Ketcham et al.* vs. *Carrol et al.*—Attachment granted.

## POLICE REPORTS.

THE PISTOL MIGHTIER THAN THE PEN.

On Thursday afternoon a person called at the bookstore of Mr. James Miller, No 554 Broadway, and represented himself as a bibliopole from Albany, named Henry King, who desired to make some additions to his library. Mr. Thomas R. Knox, one of the clerks in the establishment, obligingly displayed the treasures of the store, and King made a selection of valuable works. Mr. Knox, however, had occasion to suspect the honesty of his customer, who placed a handsome volume of Byron and an elegant edition of Homer beneath his cloak, and prepared to go away without paying for them. His exit was prevented, and a policeman sent for, who recovered the stolen volumes, and arrested the well-dressed thief. Waxing exceedingly wroth at the exposure, the prisoner sought revenge by firing at the keen-eyed salesman with a revolver. The aim, however, was not well taken, and the ball entered the floor some distance in the rear of the intended victim. King was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who imprisoned him for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on the charge of felonious assault.

SLIPPED HIS MOORINGS.

On Thursday afternoon, Officer Newton, of the Twenty-first Ward, was conducting a young man named Charles H. Wilson, to the Jefferson Market Court, who had been detected in the commission of a burglary at the House of Mr. Jeremiah Loeder, No. 302 Fifth-avenue, by forcing open a window on the second floor. The prisoner was handcuffed, but at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, he managed to withdraw his hands from the shackles, trip up the policeman and escape. He was pursued and overtaken after a race to Third-avenue, and finally reached his original destination. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, heard cries of murder in the house No. 11 Dry-Dock-street, and forcing his way into the premises he found a number of ruffians beating a man named Patrick Gallagher with clubs. At sight of the policeman the assailants beat a precipitate retreat, but as they were recognized it is likely that they will be apprehended. Gallagher was very severely injured, and received medical attention from Dr. Kimbark. He was unable to state the reason of his ill-treatment.

SPURNING GOOD ADVICE.

Two women, named Mary Haskell and Mary Block, called at various stores in the Bowery and other streets yesterday with the object of palming off counterfeit bills. They were not successful, and having persisted in their efforts to get rid of the bills after they had been informed of their worthlessness the police took them to the Police Court at Essex Market. Justice BRENNAN committed them to prison. The counterfeit notes were on the Bank of Amsterdam and Rockland County Bank.

DISAPPOINTED PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

On Thursday, Justice BRENNAN issued a warrant for the arrest of two professors of fisticuffs, named Wm. J. Donnelly and John Hickey, who have been training during the past few weeks for a ring-fight at $600 a side. The complainant is a relative of one of the pugilists, and the men, having been brought to Court by Officers Smith and Holmes, were required to furnish bail, each in $1,000, to keep the peace.

A LUCKY MEETING.

Mr. Abraham Fuerth, residing at No. 3 Avenue B, on entering his bedroom yesterday noon, met Louis Fischer, a young German, coming out with a writing desk, containing $146, under his arm. Mr. Fuerth secured his property and handed the thief over to the police. Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

THEFT OF RIBBONS.

Justice BRENNAN committed a lad named Isaac Massman, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $40 worth of ribbons from the fancy goods store of Moyse Lehman, No. 328 East Houston-street. The youth acknowledged his delinquency.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 8.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | Treas. 12 p. c. N. | 101⅞ | 300 | Harlem Railroad | 15¾ |
| 3,000 | do | 101¾ | 100 | Chic. & R. Island R. | 55 |
| 10,000 | Treas 10 p. c. N. | 99¾ | 700 | do | 55½ |
| 8,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90. | 70 | 200 | do b10 | 55½ |
| 2,000 | do | 89¾ | 200 | do s60 | 55¼ |
| 5,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s | 76 | 50 | Chic., Bur. & Q. R. | 69¾ |
| 5,000 | Miss. State 6s. b30 | 64½ | 100 | do | 69½ |
| 1,000 | do | 64¾ | 100 | do s60 | 69 |
| 1,000 | do | 64 | 50 | do b15 | 69½ |
| 1,000 | do b30 | 64¾ | 350 | Har. R. Preferred. | 34⅝ |
| 10,000 | do s10 | 64¾ | 100 | do b30 | 34⅝ |
| 20,000 | do b30 | 65 | 50 | Reading Railroad | 42¼ |
| 2,000 | Brook City W. L. | 100 | 150 | do | 42 |
| 6,000 | Mich. So. 2d M Bs. | 54 | 100 | do b30 | 42½ |
| 500 | Ill. Central R. Bs | 95½ | 43 | Clev., C. & Cin R. | 94 |
| 1,000 | Ch. & N.W. 1st m. | 40 | 100 | Milw. & Miss. R. | 12 |
| 5,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m | 67 | 100 | Michigan Cen. R. | 54 |
| 4,000 | Del. M. & To. bs. | 70 | 350 | do | 53½ |
| 3,000 | C. B. & Q. 8 ct. bs | 93 | 150 | do | 53¼ |
| 5 | Bank of New-York | 92 | 100 | do s30 | 53⅜ |
| 20 | Shoe and Lea. Bk. | 99½ | 200 | M. So. & N. I. G. S. | [illegible] |
| 300 | Canton Co. | 14 | 50 | do | 30¾ |
| 16 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 82 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. | 75 |
| 50 | do | 81½ | 250 | do | 75⅜ |
| 16 | N. Y. C. R. ex div. | 76 | 50 | do | 75⅜ |
| 250 | do | 75⅝ | 250 | do | 75½ |
| 850 | do | 75¾ | 600 | do s30 | 74¾ |
| 260 | Erie Railroad | 31 | 450 | do | 75 |
| 400 | do | 30½ | 100 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 69¼ |
| 100 | do s30 | 30 | 100 | do | 69 |
| 50 | Erie Assented bk. s60 | 28 | 350 | Cl. & Toledo R. | 31 |
| 100 | Hudson River R. | 42⅛ | 350 | do | 31¼ |
| 175 | do b30 | 42⅝ | 150 | do | 31⅜ |
| 300 | do | 42½ | 100 | do b15 | 31⅜ |
| 50 | do b3 | 42⅝ | 100 | do | 31⅜ |
| 20 | do | 43 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | U. S. 6s, '68 | 94 | 50 | Harlem R. | 15¾ |
| 10,000 | Treas. 12 ⅌c. Notes. | 101⅞ | 100 | Reading R. | 42 |
| 5,000 | Treas. 10 ⅌c. N. | 100 | 100 | Mich. Central R. | 54½ |
| 5,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90. | 69¾ | 50 | do b10 | 54½ |
| 2,000 | do | 69½ | 100 | Ill. Cent. R. S. s10 | 75½ |
| 4,000 | Missouri St. 6s. | 64½ | 50 | do | 75⅛ |
| 5,000 | Virginia St. 6s. | 74 | 50 | do | 75⅜ |
| 2,000 | Erie R. 4th M. B. | 82 | 125 | do s10 | 75 |
| 3,000 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. b. | 74¾ | 50 | do s30 | 74¾ |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N.W. 1st M. | 39½ | 97 | Galena & Chic. R. | 69¾ |
| 15 | Bk. of Commerce | 92 | 100 | do | 69⅛ |
| 19 | Park Bank | 105½ | 100 | do s10 | 69 |
| 150 | New-York Cen. R. Ex Div. b&c | 76 | 300 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 31⅛ |
| 150 | do p&c | 75⅞ | 50 | do | 31⅛ |
| 250 | do opg | 76 | 200 | Chicago & R. I. R. | 55½ |
| 50 | Hudson River R. | 42⅛ | 50 | do | 55⅛ |
| | | | 50 | Chic., B. & Q. R. | 70 |

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning on lower prices, from no ostensible cause, but under a prevailing feeling in the Street that political events at Washington move too slowly in the direction of a peaceable solution of the present troubles. While there was nothing in the morning papers to change the news of yesterday, the absence of additional assurances of peace was unfavorably construed, and the market was sold down ¼@1 ⅌ cent., both on State securities and on the Railway speculatives. In the case of Erie and Michigan Central, the decline was even greater, amounting on Erie, at one time, to 1¾ ⅌ cent. from yesterday's calls, and 2 ⅌ cent. on Michigan Central. The lowest business on New-York Central was at 75½@¾, against 76¾@77 at the Second Board on Thursday, and 76¼ at the close of that day. In the afternoon the feeling was reversed again, and prices were generally up, recovering nearly or quite the decline in the forenoon, and in some instances going ahead of the last prices of yesterday. The dispatches from Albany, in regard to the appointment—with singular unanimity—in the Legislature, of Mr. THURLOW WEED, on the Peace Commission to Washington, (in place of Judge GARDINER declined,) and from Washington, to the afternoon papers, were assigned as the cause of the sudden recovery of prices, but the probability is that the general temper of the market had not been substantially altered by the experiment made at the early Board to depress it. The upward inclination of most of the speculators outside the Board, if not at the Board, has been quite palpable for several days, based, of course, on the belief that the popular election in Virginia, and subsequent meeting at Washington of many of the best and ablest men of the country, on the invitation of that Commonwealth, opens the way to a reconciliation of existing disagreements, as between the North and the loyal States of the South. While this belief is strong among a large class of our business men, and ought to be well grounded from the high character of the various State Commissions which have gone to Washington, there is sufficient remaining doubt with capitalists to create an uneasy and unsettled feeling in regard to Federal Securities, the further negotiation of which, on any new creation of Stock or Treasury bills, would be utterly impracticable, on any creditable terms to the Government, in this market, in case the present or some other immediate opportunity of settlement, between the great Middle States, North and South, is not embraced and made effectual to future confidence by both parties. It is as well that this should be understood at Washington. The facts of the day confirm it. Some 6 ⅌ cents. of 1867-'68, have been returned from the Continent of Europe, under the alarm created by secession, and could not be sold here better than 93@94 ⅌ cent., and only at these figures in a very moderate or retail way. There is no established rate whatever for the 5 ⅌ cents. of 1871, issued last November, and Treasury Bills have fallen back to 10½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Another circumstance is, that one or more of our large Banks, heretofore taking a leading part in all new negotiations for the Treasury, are already incumbered with two millions or more of the 5 ⅌ cents. of 1874-71, the market decline on which is now equal to 12@15 ⅌ cent., part of the sum having been originally taken at 105 ⅌ cent. Of course there is not much stomach for New Loans to accommodate a distracted Government in *that* quarter. At the same time it may be safely assumed that the incoming Administration will be able to command Money, readily, on a 6 ⅌ cent. Funded Stock, if the embarrassment of secession is made to stop with the withdrawal of the Cotton States.

Late in the afternoon there was much buoyancy in the Railway market, and the following were about the latest quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 76⅝ | Illinois Central | 76 |
| Toledo | 32⅛ | Rock Island | 56⅛ |
| Galena | 70⅛ | Burlington | 70 |
| Erie | 31¼ | Pacific Mail | 82 |
| Michigan Guaranteed | 31½ | Panama | 112⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 14¾ | Missouris | 64⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 55 | Tennessees | 69¾ |

The market for Money is growing easier on first-class securities, while there is still much difficulty in negotiating all mercantile paper below this class. The current price for Money both at Bank and on the Street is 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptions, at call, at 6 ⅌ cent. On Treasury paper the rate to-day is 10¼@10½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The Banks are said to hold about $35,000,000 in Bullion, to-day, although the average for the week may not come up to this sum on the statement of Monday next. In addition to the present stock, $300,000, came in from England this afternoon by the steamship *Vigo*, and the *Canada*, telegraphed at Halifax, has $260,000 on board. The Exchanges on Europe are again downward, and some Bankers' bills on London have been done to-day as low as 105½ ⅌ cent. The range of quotation is 105@106 ⅌ cent., as against 106@107 ⅌ cent last week. There is much irregularity in the market for Merchant bills on England, the range being from 104@105½ ⅌ cent.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The following is the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

| | | Premium. |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 7 | Philadelphia | Par @ ½ |
| Feb. 7 | Baltimore | ⅞ @ 1 |
| Feb. 7 | Boston | Par @ ½ |
| Feb. 5 | Columbia, S. C. | 3 @ 4 |
| Feb. 5 | Cincinnati | ½ @ [illegible] |
| Feb. 6 | Pittsburg | 2¼ @ 2¾ |
| Feb. 5 | Montreal | ¾ @ 1 |
| Feb. 5 | Toronto | ½ @ ¾ |
| Feb. 5 | Quebec | ½ @ ¾ |
| Feb. 4 | St Louis | 5½ @ 6 |
| Feb. 5 | Chicago, Ill. | 6½ @ 6¾ |
| Feb. 4 | Milwaukee | 5 @ 5½ |
| Feb. 4 | Savannah | 1 @ 1½ |
| Feb. 4 | Charleston, S. C. | 3 @ 3¾ |
| Feb. 7 | Washington, D. C. | 1½ @ 1¾ |
| Feb. 2 | Jackson, Tenn. | 2 @ 2½ |
| Feb. 2 | Tallahassee, Fla. | 3 @ 3½ |
| Feb. 1 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 3 @ 3¾ |
| Feb. 4 | Lansing, Mich. | 1 @ 1½ |
| Feb. 7 | Alexandria | 6 @ 6½ |
| Feb. 4 | Paris, Ky | ¾ @ 1 |
| Feb. 4 | Jackson, Mich. | 1⅛ @ 1⅞ |
| Feb. 6 | Petersburgh | 6 @ 6½ |
| Feb. 4 | Richmond | 5¾ @ 6 |
| Feb. 4 | New-Orleans | ¼ dis. |
| Feb. 4 | Mobile | ¼ dis. |

It is stated by one or more of our cotemporaries, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday there was one majority against declaring a quarterly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on the 20th inst. The United States Trust Company of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company an interest dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

HARTFORD DIVIDENDS, JANUARY, 1861.

| | Per cent. | |
|---|---|---|
| Ætna Insurance Company | 7 | $105,000 |
| Harlem & New-Haven R. (quarterly | 3 | 70,500 |
| Ætna Bank | 3½ | 17,500 |
| Mercantile | 3 | 15,000 |
| Connecticut Insurance Company | 5 | 10,000 |
| City Insurance Company | 3 | 7,500 |
| Exchange Bank | 3 | 15,000 |
| Charter Oak Bank | 3½ | 17,500 |
| Merchants' Insurance Company | 4 | 8,000 |
| Carpet Company | 5 | 50,000 |
| Holyoke Water Company | 3 | 10,000 |
| Hartford Gas Company | 4 | 8,500 |
| City Bank | 3½ | 17,500 |
| Farmers' and Mechanics' | 3½ | 35,000 |
| Phœnix Fire | 5 | 20,000 |
| North American Fire | 5 | 15,000 |
| Connecticut River R. (payable in this City | 3 | 7,000 |
| New-England Fire | 5 | 10,000 |
| Total | | $439,000 |

Annexed is an abstract of the December statement of W. B. OGDEN, receiver of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

| | |
|---|---|
| To balance from November account | $166,839 05 |
| Receipts during December | 203,187 97 |
| Total | $370,027 02 |
| Expenditures | 245,669 94 |
| Cash on hand | $124,357 08 |

The following is an abstract of the statement filed in the United States Circuit Court, by J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, from Oct. 6, 1860, to Dec. 27, 1860:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Net Assets in hands of Receiver, Oct. 6, 1860, as per last quarterly statement | | $92,804 47 |
| To sundry accounts since taken into account from the books of the Company | | 174 03 |
| To gross earnings from Sept. 1, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1860, three months: | | |
| Freight | $184,666 54 | |
| Passengers | 97,969 79 | |
| Miscellaneous | 15,362 29— | 297,998 62 |
| Total | | $390,977 12 |
| Operating expenses from Sept. 1, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1860—3 months | | 160,007 65 |
| Mortgage interest | $27,495 00 | |
| Interest and exchange | 1,389 20— | 28,884 20 |
| Lease from Ft. W. & C. R. R. | | 21,249 90 |
| Buildings and construction account | | 6,112 82 |
| Judgment in favor of M. W. Baldwin & Co | | 10,360 00 |
| Net Assets in hands of Receiver | | 144,422 46 |
| Total | | $390,977 12 |

The statement of assets and liabilities in the hands of the Receiver is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Machinery, tools, &c. | $34,620 51 |
| Materials for repairs | 27,049 71 |
| Fuel on hand | 3,408 50 |
| Bills receivable | 15,906 07 |
| Station agents, railroads and personal ac'ts. | 68,948 46 |
| Cash on hand | 6,880 93 |
| Total | $156,814 18 |
| Bills payable | 12,391 72 |
| Net assets | $144,222 46 |

The earnings and running expenses of the road during the three months are shown by the report to have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $297,998 62 |
| Operating expenses | 160,007 65 |
| Net earnings | $137,990 97 |

The running expenses of the road were about 53 2-3 of the gross earnings.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $3,710,149 | $3,563,327 | $2,022,078 |
| Thrown on Market | 3,794,838 | 3,637,001 | 2,150,731 |
| Since Jan 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $14,786,756 | $15,333,332 | $12,978,935 |
| Thrown on market | 14,781,283 | 15,538,099 | 8,135,209 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs | Value | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs | Value |
| Mf. of Wool | 464 | $227,277 | 379 | $162,612 | 645 | $258,137 |
| Mf. of Cot'n | 860 | 189,563 | 966 | 205,990 | 988 | 233,714 |
| Mf. of Silk | 1,405 | 753,999 | 210 | 128,627 | 165 | 149,808 |
| Mf. of Flax | 288 | 53,810 | 430 | 112,697 | 361 | 9[illegible],524 |
| Miscellan's | 1,636 | 159,023 | 213 | 28,580 | 1517 | 39,876 |
| Total | 4,653 | $1,383,672 | 2,138 | $638,406 | 3,676 | $767,059 |
| | | 638,406 | | | | 1,383,672 |
| Total entered | | $2,022,078 | Total marketed | | | $2,150,731 |

The following have been the receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in January 1861:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers | $4,577 33 |
| From Freight, &c | 12,280 37 |
| Total | $16,857 70 |
| Same week in 1860 | 11,276 39 |
| Increase in 1861 | $5,581 31 |

The following notice has been issued by the Directors of the United States Mint at Philadelphia:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 1861.

The regulations heretofore prescribed, authorizing the payment of the expenses of transportation of the old copper cents of the United States to the Mint, will cease on and after the 20th inst.

The cents of the new issue will be paid out at the Mint in exchange for any of the gold and silver coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the old copper coins if delivered at the Mint. The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cents, in sums not less than $20 thus exchanged, will be paid by the Mint, as heretofore.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 8.

Stocks heavy; Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent. premium.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 3,231 bbls. Flour, 2,034 bushels Wheat, 13,050 bushels Corn, 102 bushels Rye, 3,850 bushels Oats, 1,428 bushels Malt, 637 pkgs. Provisions, 570 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady, at $5@$5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at drooping prices, including Middling Uplands at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 435 bags Rio at 11c.@12¼c., four months' credit, and 150 bags do. (by auction,) at 9⅝c.@10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy to-day. Holders are generally eager to sell, and prices favor buyers, decidedly. Extra State Flour has been most sought after, chiefly by shippers, though to some extent also by speculators, and the bulk of the business to-day was in this description, free sales having been effected generally at $5 25 ⅌ bbl. Some small broken lots of an inferior quality were purchased as low as $5 20, but this rate would not be accepted for a straight lot. A moderate inquiry exists for round-hoop extra Ohio, and sales have been made at from $5 50 for very poor, to $5 65 for very good shipping brands; $5 60@$5 65 being the prevailing range for desirable lots. The reported transactions amount to 12,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25, at which rate over 6,000 bbls. have been sold; Superfine Western, at $5 00@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 60 ⅌ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 10 | @$5 20 |
| Extra State | 5 20 | @ 5 40 |
| Superfine Western | 5 00 | @ 5 15 |
| Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 25 | @ 6 10 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 35 | @ 6 25 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 45 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. | 5 50 | @ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 70 | @ 7 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 45 | @ 5 60 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70 | @ 7 25 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 65 | @ 7 25 |

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. The supply is fair. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is quiet including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 280 bbls. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 00@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. 200 bbls. Marsh's caloric dried were sold at $3 30 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand, at $1 75@$2 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Less activity has been discernible in Wheat, to-day, although prices have been quoted a shade lower, with a downward tendency. The demand from shippers is moderate. We have heard of sales of 41,000 bushels including White Western, at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32 in store; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; prime Milwaukee Club, $1 23@$1 24; Northwestern Club, part at $1 22; very good No. 2 to fair No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 18; and Red Pennsylvania, at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been freely offered at reduced prices, yet the inquiry has been restricted. Sales have been made of 53,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c.@63c. for new do. do., from the railroad dépôt; 64c.@66c. for Yellow Southern; 75c. for choice White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at 65c.@67½c. for Jersey and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, yet firm, at 24c.@32c. ⅌ lb. Old are dull and somewhat nominal.

METALS—The demand has been quite limited for the principal kinds; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms; a small lot of Cuba Muscovado at 22c.; and 70 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 19½c., cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after and sales have been confined to 275 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $17 50, and Prime at $12 87½@$13 ⅌ bbl. Hogs are very quiet, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Dressed, and 5¾c.@6c. for Live, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams, at 8½c.@8¾c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in limited request at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 190 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9½c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 165 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 75 for extra Western Mess; $5 62½@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ⅌ tce. Hams $12@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been more active, sales having been made of 25,000 lbs., No. 1 Nutmegs, at about 40c.; 10,000 mats Cassia on private terms, closing, however, with none to be had under 18c., cash; and 150 bags Pepper at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@5½c. but including some New-Orleans at 6c.@6½c., and 30 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction) at 6c., the latter cash, ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are lower. The Messrs. STUART now quote: Loaf at 8½c.; Crushed, at 8½c.; (A) Crushed, at 8¼c.; Granulated, at 8½c.; Ground, at 8c; White A, at 7¾c.; Yellow C., at 7¾c., ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive, sales having been reported since our last, of only 17 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.; 172 cases Seed Leaf, at 3¾c.@9c; 63 bales Havana, at 30c.@36c., and 24 bales Esmeralda on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 18¼c.@18⅜c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet, to-day, shipowners claiming higher rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 10½d.@11¼d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ⅌ 200 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

### MEATS.

A moderate business has been transacted during the week. Prices are generally quoted steady. The market is now well supplied. Dealers regard the change in the weather as favorable to an increased consumption of fresh meats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 8½ |
| Beef, rounds, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, rump steak, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Beef, corned, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ lb | 6½ | @ | 9 |
| Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Lamb, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb | 17 | @ | 20 |
| Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Pork, salted, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Pork, jowls, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Roasting pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Soup Meats, ⅌ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Bacon, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Hams, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Tongues, each | 68 | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ⅌ lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Lard, by the tub, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Sausages, City made, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been less satisfactory to sellers, this week, yet no important changes have occurred in prices of the principal articles. The supply of poultry is generally fair; that of game is very moderate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ⅌ pair | 62½ | @ | 1 60 |
| Fowls, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Turkeys, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 15 |
| Ducks ⅌ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Ducks ⅌ lb | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Ducks, Wild, ⅌ pair | 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Geese, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ doz | 1 12½ | @ | 1 50 |
| Partridges, ⅌ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair | 62½ | @ | 87½ |
| Rabbits, ⅌ pair | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Quail, ⅌ doz | 87½ | @ | 1 25 |
| Squirrels, each | 12 | @ | — |
| Venison, ⅌ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |

### FISH.

With a fair assortment and an increasing consumption, dealers report a firm market for most kinds. The cold weather tends to diminish the "catch," and it is now apprehended that the receipts of fresh fish, for some days, will be limited. Any material falling off in this respect, in view of the approach of "Lent," would very probably occasion an advance in prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfish, ⅌ lb | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Carp, ⅌ lb | — | @ | 12 |
| Catfish, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Codfish, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Eels, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Flounders, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Frost Fish, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Haddock, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Halibut, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Perch, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Pickerel, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Shad, each | 56 | @ | 81 |
| Skait, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Striped Bass, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Smelts, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| White Fish, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Oysters, ⅌ 100 | 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100 | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ⅌ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 |
| Crabs, ⅌ doz | 25 | @ | — |
| Lobsters, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Scollops ⅌ quart | 25 | @ | — |
| Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ lb | 18 | @ | — |
| Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Codfish, pickled, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Codfish, dry, ⅌ lb | — | @ | 6 |
| Herring, ⅌ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |

### VEGETABLES.

Supplies are diminishing, as the current arrivals are quite moderate, not equal to the requirements of buyers. Prices in most instances are advancing.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beets, ⅌ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Cabbage, ⅌ head | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Cabbage, Red | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Carrots, ⅌ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Cranberries, ⅌ quart | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Celery, ⅌ bunch | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Leeks, ⅌ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Onions, ⅌ quart | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Parsley, ⅌ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Parsnips, ⅌ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bushel | 75 | @ | 1 12½ |
| Potatoes, ⅌ half peck | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ half peck | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Spinach, ⅌ half peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Turnips, ⅌ half peck | 8 | @ | 12 |

### FRUIT.

A limited demand exists for the principal varieties, at our revised quotations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ⅌ peck | 25 | @ | 56 |
| Chestnuts, ⅌ quart | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Citron, preserved | 25 | @ | — |
| Dates, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Figs, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Lemons, ⅌ dozen | 12 | @ | 31 |
| Oranges, ⅌ dozen | 12½ | @ | 50 |
| Raisins, ⅌ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Walnuts, ⅌ quart | 9 | @ | 12 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been in very moderate request at our quotations. Heavier receipts of Eggs have occasioned a slight reduction in prices. Honey is unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, ⅌ lb | 18 | @ | 24 |
| Butter, Orange County | 23 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, Ohio, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 21 |
| Cheese ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Cheese, English dairy, ⅌ lb | 15 | @ | 16 |
| Eggs, six for | 12 | @ | — |
| Eggs, thirteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Honey, ⅌ lb | 12½ | @ | 25 |
| Honey, ⅌ bottle | 25 | @ | 0 |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1861.

### Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Courrier de Lyon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Noble Soldier—Harlequin Jack—Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

### The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on Monday Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Col. Hayne, the Special Envoy of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, the messenger of Major Anderson, left Washington yesterday, bearing dispatches upon which depend possibly the question of peace or war—the former with the refusal of the Government to surrender Fort Sumter, in accordance with the desire of South Carolina, and the latter with the final instructions of the Government to the faithful officer to whom has been intrusted the command and defence of that fort. The impression seems to prevail in Washington, however, that an attack upon it will not take place immediately, notwithstanding the bravado of the South Carolinians, and their professed anxiety to pull down that "hated flag."

Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by the Peace Conference, which still sits with closed doors. An effort was made yesterday by the delegation from New-York to induce the Conference to hold open sessions, but they did not succeed. A Committee has been appointed to report a plan for the settlement of the national difficulties, which will perhaps report on Monday. Should they fail to do so, however, it is understood to be the intention of the Virginia delegation to move an *ultimatum*, upon which they will demand prompt action. It is impossible at present to form any definite idea of what is likely to be determined upon, or whether anything at all will be accomplished in the way of compromise.

The Montgomery Convention spent most of the day on Thursday in secret session, considering the report of the Committee on the plan for a Provisional Government for the proposed Southern Confederacy. It was discussed for several hours, when the Convention came to the conclusion that the old Constitution of the United States was good enough, and it was accordingly adopted, with some modification relative to free trade with all the world.

The Louisiana State Convention is still in session. On Wednesday it passed an ordinance conferring the right of citizenship upon all those who were residing in the State at the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession. Yesterday a motion was made to invite all the States except those rejoicing in the name of New-England to join the "Southern Confederacy." This motion was made the special order for to-day.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were varied in the Senate from the usual routine of receiving petitions and memorials relative to the condition of the country, and speech-making on the same prolific theme, by action in regard to the proposed extension of the patent for the McCormick Reaper. The resolution for extending the time for receiving testimony was called up by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and the special order being postponed, debate upon it was continued at considerable length by Messrs. Wade, Douglas, Fessenden and others. The resolution was finally passed. This action, it is understood, will have the effect of defeating the proposed extension of the patent. In the House, a message was received from the President inclosing the correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne, Special Envoy from South Carolina, relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State. The bulk of this correspondence has already appeared in the Times, and we this morning give in full the two letters which make it complete—the last communication of Col. Hayne to the President, and the response of Mr. Holt, Secretary of War. It will be seen from these documents that the demand for the surrender of the Fort is peremptory, and that the refusal to surrender is quite as positive. The House then resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and speeches were made by Messrs. Hatton, of Tennessee, who protested forcibly against his State being dragged into the vortex of secession; Kellogg, of Illinois, who made a speech in vindication of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican Party; and Smith, of North Carolina, who said that his State would never be a party to the destruction of the Union so long as her rights and honor were safe within it. An evening session was held, at which several speeches were made to almost empty benches.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland. The steamship *Vigo* has also arrived at this port, but her advices are not so late by one day as those by the Portland steamer. The *Canada's* news is not especially important. The prospectus of an India Cotton Company had been issued in Great Britain, the object of which was to establish agencies in the cotton region of India, to purchase the article from the growers direct, and to endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleansing by machinery. The bombardment of Gaeta still continued vigorously, and was still feebly replied to. Military preparations still continued on a large scale in France, and it was stated that an immense camp was to be established at Chalons early in the Spring. Later advices from China inform us that a great part of the allied expeditionary forces had reached Hong Kong.

The Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 23d January, announces the sailing of the *Uncle Sam* from that port for Panama, having on board $1,044,000 in treasure for this port.

The New-York State Legislature yesterday, by joint resolution, elected Mr. Thurlow Weed as Peace Commissioner to Washington, in place of Addison Gardner, who declined to accept. Mr. Weed received the votes of every Senator present in the Senate, and 73 out of 90 votes in the Assembly. In the Senate the bill relative to the Courts of New-York City was recommitted. Mr. Grant moved a resolution of inquiry on the Governor as to whether any of the New-York Harbor-masters have been under indictment—their numbers, &c. This was lost after a general debate and the subject was set down for Executive session. In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Ainsworth, providing that when the House adjourn on the 28th of February, it be until March 7, in order to afford members an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Bills were introduced to provide for the suppression of gambling; giving residents of the State the power to absolve themselves from citizenship on their assuming citizenship of a foreign country; to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to loan $600,000, if needed, on the half mill tax, for the completion of the canals; to reform the Harbor-masters' Department; to incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company with a capital of $500,000.

The sudden change in the weather, noted yesterday morning, appears to have been even more marked than that which occurred about this time in February of last year. In some localities, as reported by telegraph, the change in temperature within twelve hours, as noted by the thermometer, exceeded sixty degrees. At Hanover, N. H., for instance, the mercury stood on Thursday afternoon at thirty-seven degrees above zero, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it stood at thirty-two degrees below. Heavy snow-storms have also occurred at various points, and the snow has been badly drifted, causing serious interruptions to railroad travel.

The coffee and spice mills of Messrs. Wright, Gillies & Brother, No 206 Fulton-street, with the adjoining building, No. 208, occupied on the first floor as a paper warehouse by Messrs. Hedges & Moss, and the upper part as a hoop-skirt and netting manufactory by Mr. William Adams, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The unusually cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to operate advantageously, and the water froze almost as soon as it entered the hose, but notwithstanding these obstacles, after eight hours' hard labor the flames were subdued. One of the firemen, Joseph Skillman, a member of Truck Company No. 15, was killed by the falling of a chimney, and Wm. Rennett, another fireman, was severely injured by the same casualty. The total loss by the conflagration is about $20,000.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of Peter Vanpelt was yesterday admitted to probate, leaving a contingent bequest of $500 to the Theological School of the Protestant Dutch Rnformed Church of Brunswick, New-Jersey. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Moncrief gave notice to defendant's attorney in the Forest divorce case, that their proposed case and amendments do not conform with Rule 36. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice Leonard dissolved the injunction against Bechtel in the German (Volks' Garten) Theatre case, and continued it against Knobb. In the General Sessions, most of the day was occupied with a trial for grand larceny, committed in a panel-house by two thieves—a man and a woman. The former pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. The other was tried, and the jury disagreed. She then pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Two burglars were sent to Sing Sing, and one prisoner, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market opened yesterday at lower prices, but later in the day prices recovered, and the dealings closed with considerable buoyancy. New-York Central 76⅜, ex dividend. Money easy on first-class securities. Exchange on England lower; Bankers', 105@106; Merchant bills, 104@105 ℔ cent.

A fair amount of Flour, especially extra State, changed hands, yesterday, at, however, slightly reduced rates. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, yet not active. A very limited inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Molasses, Coffee, Candles, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Metals, Seeds, Oils, and Naval Stores. Cotton was dull and a shade lower. Rice, Spices, and Sugars attracted more attention. Hay, Tallow, and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were restricted; shipowners claimed higher rates.

### The Effect of Secession on the Production of Cotton.

We published, a day or two since, with brief remarks, elaborate articles from the London *Times* and *Economist*, upon the great theme, just now, in England, *cotton*. As 4,000,000 people in that country derive their support from the manufacture of this article, the question of supply, by which they are to be employed, is an all-absorbing one. England has long been impatient of the thraldom in which it has been held by its dependence upon the United States for a regular supply, and is now subjecting the whole world to a careful examination and analysis for the purpose of finding other fields for its production. That success is speedily to follow her efforts there is no doubt. Cotton is a plant that can be grown almost universally in the tropics, and to suppose that it cannot be raised in other countries as well as in the United States, would be as absurd as to affirm that we have the only soils well adapted to wheat and corn.

But an adequate supply from other countries is a work of time. It cannot come this year, nor next. Till it does, anxious eyes will be turned to the Southern States, and the leading question will be the effect of secession upon the production in them. The speculations of the English journalists can hardly help being wide of the mark from the very inadequate notions they possess of this country. The question of supply does not so much depend upon the Southern as the *Northern* States. People have overlooked the fact that the South, by ceasing to produce, would cease to *exist*. Cotton is their staple, and upon the soils best adapted to it, nothing else can be grown that we know of but Indian corn. By cotton the South eat, drink and are clothed. Their necessity in this particular is a rope around their necks, the end of which the manufacturers both of Europe and America hold.

The South will, for 1861, with a good season, produce more cotton than in 1860, unless prevented by disturbing causes. More acres will be planted and hands employed than ever before. What are the disturbing causes liable to occur? Servile insurrections, and war with the Northern States. We do not anticipate any great disturbance from the former, in case pacific relations continue. A considerable force in each Cotton State will soon be under arms, which, if not otherwise employed, can be readily converted into a local police, well-trained and efficient, and easily moved from one locality to another. The cotton-planting districts at the South are immense plains, affording no points of rendezvous, comparatively inaccessible, and easily defended against small bodies of troops, till plans and means of resistance can be accumulated on a large scale. The blacks are pretty uniformly dispersed, and without arms or means of subsistence. Intercourse between plantations will be cut entirely off, so that opportunities for organizing insurrections on a grand scale will be hardly possible. Small *émeutes* and acts of insubordination will be, and doubtless are, daily occurring, but not of sufficient magnitude to affect the general result.

Will pacific relations continue between the North and South? Everything hinges upon this. Had we not great interests at stake, so great as to sap, almost, our very manhood, we should say no! not a day. If peace be preserved, it will be the greatest display of forbearance and magnanimity the world has ever seen. There is no nation in Christendom that, with a quarter of the provocation we have submitted to, would not have resented it with all their power. We did not suffer half so much from the Barbary States, whose chastisement in behalf of the world we undertook. Look at the recent robbery of the New-Orleans mint, and at almost the same instant the speeches of Benjamin and Slidell. If the North attempt, we are told, to enforce the laws, then the South are to turn to a nest of privateers and pirates and sweep our commerce from the seas. We have too much at stake to lightly incur such risks and not to heed such a menace. We shall probably conclude it to be wiser to let secession exhaust itself, and fall of its own weakness, as it is certain to do. The Southern people will, ere long, take care of the authors of their misfortunes. Time is daily adding to the strength of the North, and weakening that of the South. We retain government and local order. They will soon find themselves without either.

The South may produce as much Cotton in 1861 as in 1860, securing the industries in other countries from disturbance, but bringing no profit to themselves. Instead of the comforts and luxuries of life, the proceeds of the crop must go for powder and ball, munitions and magazines of war and the maintenance of Government, and of considerable military forces in each State. Attacks will be always feared from every quarter. In the Southern imagination, every Northern man will be a *John Brown*, who will be fitting out expeditions by sea and land for the rescue of the slave. While she was a part of the Confederacy, Government protected the South from all such incursions, rendered unnecessary a local police to put down slave insurrections, and gave them at half cost all the advantages that a Government can confer. Hereafter the seceding States must have their Chinese Wall, extending from the Atlantic to the distant wastes of the Rocky Mountains, and a line of defences covering more than 2,000 miles of sea-coast. For all these things they will need annually a much larger sum than the net profits of their entire industry.

Meantime the secession movement has already produced one result from which the Cotton-growing States will suffer a permanent and substantial injury. It has *compelled* England to redouble her efforts for securing new Cotton fields for the supply of her necessities. She cannot rest permanently dependent on a region, whose productions depend so largely on the varying passions and caprices of the hour. The South has menaced England and France with a stoppage of their supplies, and with the starvation of their operatives. The mere utterance of the threat will compel both nations to render its execution impossible. They will explore every portion of the habitable globe where cotton or any of its substitutes can be raised, and within ten years we shall see Europe independent of the United States for her supply of Cotton. They have "a world before them where to choose." They may go to Africa, where Cotton grows spontaneously, and labor is the cost of the corn or rice that support it,—to India and China, where untold millions of it may be raised, at wages of two or three pennies a day; they may go to Australia, to Asia Minor, Egypt, the West Indies, and elsewhere, and *now they will go there*, and inaugurate a system of production that will render them independent of a people, who have madly attempted the overthrow of a Government that had every claim to their loyalty and veneration.

By secession the Gulf States have already inflicted upon that supremacy which the monopoly of Cotton would give them, a blow far more severe than could possibly have followed any policy which their enemies could adopt.

### A Cry for Help.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* exhibits a good deal of ingenuity in making discoveries, which, it is hoped, may fortify the courage of the Secessionists of South Carolina. One of the latest is thus revealed:

> Washington, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.
>
> A look behind the scenes has been vouchsafed me. The Republicans have been given to understand that *no compromise will be listened to even by the Submissionists of the Border States* (the Botts-Etheridge school always excepted) *which will not bring back the Cotton States.* From all I can gather, this fact has been known for some time to the Bell-Douglas coalition but has been studiously concealed from the Democrats—the design being to chouse them out of their favorite game of saving the Union.

This is rather a curious paragraph,—and may "reveal" something to other people, as well as to the seceding Gulf States. It indicates, to begin with, that the Cotton States indulge hopes of being "*brought back*;"—and, next, that they rely on the "Submissionists of the South" to do them that good turn. They expect them to insist upon such compromises as will accomplish this result. And they have been endeavoring to induce the Border States to make common cause with the Cotton States, in order to be thus helped out of the dilemma into which they have been plunged by their own precipitate action.

We are inclined to think that, in this matter, as in a good many others, the seceding States are doomed to disappointment. We do not believe that the Border States intend thus to play the part of tools and catspaws for South Carolina and her allies. It is consistent neither with their dignity nor their interests thus to be driven hither and thither at the caprice or the whim of the Cotton States. They have something of their own at stake in this controversy, and they are not likely to sacrifice it to the pride or the passion of States that have always treated them with all the insolence of an assumed superiority.

We do not believe that Virginia will insist upon such compromises or concessions as will satisfy the Cotton States, or that she will take *their* demands into consideration at all. Why do they not appear as claimants on their own behalf? If they have grievances for which they seek redress, why do they desert the Congress by which alone that redress can be afforded? They have proclaimed, over and over again, their repudiation of all compromises,—their determination not to come back into the Union on any terms, and their utter contempt for Virginia and the other States which refuse or hesitate to follow their example. They have lost all claim on the sympathy of the Border States,—and all right to demand their championship on their behalf.

The Tendencies of Secession.—It has been apparent to every one from the beginning that the tendencies of the secession movement in the Southern States were to create a war of interests between the rich and the poor,—between those who have everything and those who have nothing to lose, by a disruption of the bonds of society. Every day has made it more and more clear that the disunionism of the South finds its main support with those who own few or no slaves,—and who have little or no property; and that the largest planters and capitalists are, as a general thing, hostile to the movement. We find already, in some of the Southern organs of secession, very sharp complaints of the indifference and inaction of the rich, and very menacing hints that they are paying much too exclusive a regard to their own interests. The Montgomery *Mail*, of Jan. 26, has an article of this sort,—denouncing a class of persons in Alabama who, it alleges, are already seeking a *reconstruction* of the Confederacy. It says:

> "In the South, as everywhere else where the sun shines, there are thousands of mercenary, selfish, unpatriotic rich men—*men so fat, that they have become impotent for all good.* These men, (not the best judges of what it befits a free people to do and to suffer,) are surpassingly acute as to what may, can or will, affect the value of property. The idea of a collision with our oppressors, alarms them for their per cents.; they groan over the calculation that it may be long months, possibly years, ere their harvest-time shall come again. In the prostration of business, the man worth half-a-million is making little more than the man worth twenty thousand; in fact, *the autocrats of the money market are temporarily dethroned.* Besides this, there is the possibility—in the apprehension of the class we speak of—that property may permanently "go down," in which case they will be heavy losers, of course.
>
> What then? *Why, the sharp property holders of the class we refer to—that class we mean which does not intend to adhere to the South—are desirous of patching up a compromise, so that a temporary respite from political troubles may enable them to convert their Southern property, and to go with the proceeds wherever inclination may lead them.* They know full well that no concession now made (if any *could* be made) by the Black Demons of the North, would be observed for any considerable period; but they hope, in the few months of deceptive prosperity thus to be secured, to make them and theirs safe by 'a change of securities.'"

It is not very easy to make men of property in the Southern States believe in the "oppressions" of the General Government, or in the hatred and hostility of the "Black Demons of the North." They have a test by which they try all such accusations before acceding to their truth. Oppression of any kind generally makes itself manifest by its effects upon the prosperity and welfare of those who suffer from it. But all men of substance, in the South as well as the North, know very well that the General Government has promoted their prosperity, augmented their wealth, and in every way improved their condition. They judge the Union by these palpable and tangible results,—and not by the clamor of bigots or the rant of political demagogues. And it is only in a moment of excitement,—when they are overborne by the headlong passion of the community in which they live,—that they are induced to depart from the policy which such a conviction would prescribe.

### The Ultimatum Rejected.

We publish this morning the demand of Col. Hayne for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the President's peremptory refusal, through the Secretary of War. The correspondence is as interesting as it is important. Col. Hayne's letter is long, and by no means lacking in ability. He assumes throughout the absolute independence of South Carolina, and thus escapes the most difficult part of the argument which the emergency would seem to require. He aims merely to convince the President that it will be much better for him and the country to surrender the fort than to attempt to hold it.

Mr. Holt makes short work with his logic, though he devotes considerable space to defining the position in which Col. Hayne has placed his State by his various arguments upon the subject. He takes occasion, quite incidentally, however, to rebut the quiet assumption of independence on the part of South Carolina, by reminding Col. Hayne that the attitude of the garrison in Fort Sumter is "neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly,"—that it is "acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive;"—that "the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, *unless*, in the absence of all provocation, *they should assault it and seek its destruction*,"—and that "if a public enemy were to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection." Nothing could be more admirable in tone, or more effective in its implications than these passages of Mr. Holt's letter. Nor can any man, no matter how strong may be his prejudices, fail to acknowledge the truth of his statement, that if the reiterated assurances and extraordinary forbearance of the Government fail to convince South Carolina of its peaceful policy, neither language nor conduct could possibly do so.

It will be observed, moreover, that Col. Hayne's character as a Commissioner or Envoy is nowhere acknowledged. He is addressed as the "Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina."

Col. Hayne takes back to South Carolina the peremptory refusal of the Federal Government to comply with her demand and surrender the fort. It is not easy to see how she can possibly do otherwise, in view of her pledges and position before the world, than to attempt to take it. We still hope and trust that she will not proceed to this extremity;—but if she does, the whole country will sustain the President in saying: "Upon her own head must rest the responsibility."

### The Lessons of Experience.

The question of *revenue* is beginning to enlist considerable discussion in South Carolina. One of the most prominent of the grievances of that State against the Federal Government has hitherto been the tariff on imports, and it has been taken for granted by the great majority of people, within the State and beyond its borders, that the new Republic would certainly adopt Free Trade and direct taxation as the basis of its revenue system.

There are many, however, even in Charleston, who distrust the wisdom of such a policy, and are strenuously urging a tariff on imports. A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* advocates the opposite policy, and insists upon its adoption. The following is an extract from his argument:

> "By offering to England, France, and other European Powers, the extraordinary privilege of introducing their manufactures amongst us free of all duty, you hold out the strongest possible inducement for our immediate recognition; much stronger than the supposed embarrassment to arise from any interruption to the export of cotton; *for this interruption will not be so great, under any circumstances, as may at first be supposed. The facilities for sending the cotton to any part of the continent on the Atlantic, even into Canada, by means of railroads and steamboats, are so vast, that the stream of exports will readily be turned in the direction of any port that may afford facilities for exportation.*"

Here is the distinct recognition of a fact upon which we have been insisting, from the very beginning of this secession movement,—but which the South has hitherto ignored,—namely, that *Cotton would go where it is wanted*, in spite of secession or any other policy which the Southern States might adopt. The South has been hoping to *compel* England to recognize the new Confederacy, by withholding its supply of cotton. We have steadily urged the utter futility of this expectation,—which has been abundantly demonstrated, moreover, by the course of events since the secession movement commenced. Cotton is now finding its way to New-York and Philadelphia for exportation over the railroads of the interior; and the writer in the *Mercury* now acknowledges that it will do so, in spite of all efforts of the South to prevent it. In other words, he confesses the utter *failure* of the attempt to coerce England and France into a recognition of Southern independence. So much for that point.

The same writer thus refers to a serious practical difficulty in the way of establishing import duties:

> "It has been argued that a moderate duty on all goods from abroad would give protection to our commerce, by subjecting goods coming from New-York, and that had already paid duty there, to a second duty here. We have no confidence in the efficacy of this suggestion. *Some goods will be warehoused and exported to the South in unbroken packages*, as gunny bagging for example, and the great bulk of the foreign imports, certainly all the fine goods that are sold almost in retail quantities, *will pay the duties in New-York, and be sent to the South by a thousand channels of railroads, rivers, &c., and be introduced free of duty.* It would take half the revenue to protect our widely-extended frontier on the North from smuggling. And if goods can come by land free of duty, but not by sea, it will easily be perceived that *the trade of our seaports must be entirely annihilated.*"

South Carolina will not find it an easy matter, by any legislative policy she can adopt, to change the usual course of trade, or to divert commerce from its natural channels. And these extracts show that the difficulties in the way of such an attempt are beginning to be appreciated by the statesmen of the new Republic.

### Progressive Democracy.

It is quite certain that the political revolution through which the country is now passing, must modify in many very essential respects the partisan organizations of the day. New questions are introduced into our political controversies,—new issues are raised, and old ones are of necessity superseded.

This state of things, and especially the danger threatened to the Union and the fundamental principles of the Government, will for a time at least render obsolete many of the platforms and positions for which political parties have hitherto contended. It becomes a matter of interest, therefore, to watch the progress of this transformation, and to note carefully the positions taken by the various political parties which divide the country. The Democrats of Connecticut held their State Convention on Wednesday last, and adopted a series of resolutions, among which were the following:

> *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Democracy of Connecticut, in Convention assembled: That this Government is *a Confederacy of Sovereign and Independent States*, based and founded upon the equal rights of each, and any legislation trenching upon the great principle of their equality, is a wanton violation of the spirit and letter of the constitutional compact.
>
> *Resolved*, That the present lamentable condition of the country, *finds its origin in the unconstitutional acts and sectional spirit of a great Northern Party*, the principles of whose organization deny to the people of one class of States the enjoyment and exercise of the same political rights claimed and demanded by another class of States; thus ignoring and destroying the great political truth which is the foundation of our Government and the vital principle of the Constitution of the United States.
>
> *Resolved*, That *the pernicious doctrine of coercion instead of conciliation, to be applied to the seceding States*, which is now advocated and urged by the leaders of the Northern sectional party, is utterly at war with the exercise of right reason, mature judgment, and the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and should be strongly resisted by every lover of our common country—by every well-wisher to the best interests of the human race, as opposed to the progress and civilization of the age, as the sure precursor of an internecine war, in which would be sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, the expenditure of countless millions of treasure, the destruction of the moral and commercial interests of our people; and not only fail of its avowed object—the restoration of the Union—but defeat forever its reconstruction.

This is sailing very close to an affirmance of the *right of secession*. It comes as near to an indorsement of the recent action of South Carolina and the other seceding States, as we could expect any Northern Convention to go. It changes entirely the character of our Government from what it has always been supposed to be, and substitutes for it the old Confederation which was superseded by the present Constitution in 1789.

If the Democrats of the North generally take the ground set forth in these resolutions, they will either secure their own overwhelming defeat, or they will convert the Government into a mere rope of sand—destitute of authority and of dignity—unable to command either the loyalty of its citizens or the respect of its foes.

Operatic.—There was danger a week ago that New-York might become a sort of musical suburb to Brooklyn, so fervently did the newly-ignited operatic fires burn in that city, and so dimly were they kept alive here. To avert this calamity, the Directors of the Montague-street Academy have been kind enough to raise the rent of their house. Aspiring managers will in future have to pay nearly as much for that establishment as for our Academy in Fourteenth-street, where, in addition to greater seating capacity, they have abundance of scenery, an ample wardrobe, and a library of upwards of one hundred operas. The Brooklyn Directors—who are very superior men—think that, as the excitement is now at its height, this must be the time to strike—and perhaps they are right. But we are disposed to think there are few entertainments that can afford to pay $250 per night for the use of bare walls—the modest sum now demanded by the Directors aforesaid.

Thus the balance of power in all probability will be restored to us, and we shall not be reduced to the necessity of crossing a ferry to hear singers and music that belong to New-York, and be dazzled with courtly and warlike dresses that are native and to the manner born. The associate artists, too, are providing for the expected reaction. They have Verdi's newest, and, according to some critics, best opera—the "Masked Ball"—in a forward state of preparation. It is to be produced on Monday, in a style of great splendor, with three *prima donnas* and all the male artists in the cast. The scene of the play is laid in the goodly City of Boston, and the story reveals a phase of social life which has been entirely overlooked by our historians. When we state that the Governor of that period is represented as a man with a sweet tenor voice, who sings constantly about love, and is finally dispatched, at a masquerade ball, by an infuriated husband, we shall have sufficiently hinted at its character. The masquerade scene is said to be one of the most animated things ever attempted on the stage. In addition to three bands of music, an increased *ballet*, chorus, &c., a certain number of Opera-house *habitués* will be allowed to join in the mimic festivities, and to display their dominoes before the footlights. We hear that many applications have already been made for this privilege.

A Happy Consummation.—In the jubilation over the general result of the recent election in Virginia, it will not do to pass by individual instances in which the Secessionists have sustained overwhelming reverses. That such an eminent apostle of disunion as Edmund Ruffin, Jr., should have been informed that the people desired none of his counsels, is gratifying enough. Then there seems to be a righteous retribution in the narrow escape which ex-Gov. Wise had, from defeat, at the hands of a Methodist minister; but the most pleasing consummation of all was achieved in the emphatic condemnation of ex-Secretary Floyd. By a strange coincidence this arch-traitor was put forward to represent Washington County, and the returns thus far received not only render his defeat certain, but make it highly probable that the majority against him will be so great that, like his late distinguished colleague, Howell Cobb, he will seriously doubt a fortnight after election day whether he was in nomination at all.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Arming the State—Reading a Senator Out of the Party—He Won't go Out—The City Courts—Enormous Increase of Judges—Railroads vs. Canals—After the Harbor Masters—Have any of them been Indicted—Abolishing the Shower Bath—More of Interest to Harbor Masters—Petitioning for a City Railroad—The Bureau of Assessments—Inspectors of Boilers—Mr. Weed a Commissioner—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

It was a long day's work the Senate did yesterday. Time will show whether it was well or ill done, for on yesterday's proceedings may hang suspended the ultimate political condition of some millions of human beings.

When either France or England, or Austria, or Prussia, or Russia, and now Italy—for there is an Italy now—"arm the State," it has a significance. The fact no sooner becomes known that one of these great Powers is increasing the munitions of war, than the diplomats and Presses of all the other Powers are in a fever to know *what* it portends—for nobody ever questions that it has a meaning. The State of New-York was arming yesterday. What does that portend? Only this, and certainly this—that having tendered aid to the General Government to "enforce the laws," she intends to be prepared, as she always has been, to meet her obligations. Hence the Senate voted yesterday—19 to 6—the bill appropriating $500,000 to be expended in the purchase of arms necessary to place the State in a condition to respond to any demands the General Government may make upon her.

Every Republican present voted for the bill, as every Democrat voted against it, except Mr. J. McLeod Murphy, of your city, who throughout voted for its passage. Senator Spinola, who opened the session with a resolution to appropriate $10,000,000 for the same purpose, dwindled his liberality and his patriotism down to favor an amendment of $200,000, and finally to vote against any expenditure.

The *Atlas and Argus* this morning undertakes the labor of reading Mr. Murphy out of the Democratic Party. On a question of privilege, this morning, the Senator was quite explicit in his disclaimer of the right of the *Argus* to judge his standing in the Democratic ranks, and by no means complimentary in his general estimate of the ability and standing of the State paper. His closing paragraph may be taken as a specimen of his remarks. After charging that the *Atlas* had been efficient only in breaking up and demoralizing the Democratic Party, he said:

> "Sir, I for one shall not go to the *Atlas* office for instructions how and when to vote. Whenever, in my judgment, the Republicans are in the right, I shall vote with them—and whenever the Democrats are wrong, I shall vote against them. In conclusion, permit me to say that it will require a better breed of dogs than those that kennel in the *Atlas* office, to bark me out of the Democratic Party."

Did it ever occur to you that sharp contests not only develop men, but the real feelings of men. Now, here is friend Murphy, who has been living these many years what he supposed to be a Democratic life—never dreaming but what he was in line, and not knowing that the genuine Democracy had gone in another direction. Suddenly he wakes up and finds out that Democracy, like modern beauty, contains none of the genuine extract, and only resembles the original in name. Coming to a knowledge of this fact, and being a truthful man, Mr. Murphy has no help but to talk plain. He talked plain yesterday—soaring above the partisan, to be the Senator and the patriot. What wonder that his party organ waxed wrathy, and fulminated its bulk of excommunication?

In the Senate this morning, the bills to reconstruct the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Marine Courts of your City, were recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for a further hearing. The two first had been reported favorably and the latter for the consideration of the Senate. It was settled this morning that parties desired to be heard on these measures. I trust at last that the people of New-York have become awakened to the enormity of these schemes. More gigantic inroads upon the public purse were never attempted, and none were ever conceived that more rigidly demanded the scrutiny of the Press. The plan conceives the appointment of twelve Judges of the Superior Court, twelve Judges of the Common Pleas, and twelve Judges of the Marine Court—the latter Court having its jurisdiction increased to $5.000. Each of these Judges is to receive a salary of $5,000 a year—making a round sum of $180,000 to be paid yearly for the salaries of the Judges. Probably at least $180,000 more would be required to pay the increased number of clerks, marshals, and other officers, and the stationery, that this army of judicial officers would consume.

The only plea urged in favor of these bills is that more facilities are necessary to dispose of the suits brought—that the Calendars are overloaded, and with no hope of clearance except this enormous increase of the Judiciary be voted. This is, I believe, an untruth. When last in New-York, I took the trouble to examine the Calendar of the Circuit Court for the current time. It contained 3,200 causes. Five years ago, I have reason to know that the Calendar of this Court was burdened with 6,000 causes. These figures show that the Circuit is gradually reducing its business, and getting it within control. I presume the other Courts might accomplish the same results, if guided by the same rules. At any rate, there can be no necessity for the large increase demanded in these three bills that were to-day recommitted. I believe them to be simply schemes to make Court-benches for starving lawyers, and I fear the combination embraces men of both parties. The bills provide for the election of these Judges in the same manner as the Supervisors are now elected,—three to be voted for and six chosen,—which justifies the suspicion that some of those who failed to be elected last Fall have now conceived a project for the joint benefit of all parties.

The Railroad fight has commenced in earnest in the Senate,—not the fight about the repeal of the City grants of last year, but the old "irrepressible conflict" between the Railroad and the Canal. In the early part of the session, Senator Prosser introduced a bill to toll certain railroads. It went to a Select Committee, and nobody appearing in opposition, it was favorably reported and committed to the General Orders. There it has been these three or four weeks, and in due course would have been speedily disposed of. Indeed there was imminent danger that it was not to be opposed. Imminent danger to what? I knew you would ask that question. Why, danger to certain gentlemen who always calculate that the Central and Erie will sweat mint-drops sooner than such a bill shall become a law. Their fears were dispelled this morning by a motion to recommit the bill for the purpose of hearing parties. This motion prevailed, as did also the following resolution, introduced by Senator Spinola, which may be considered a kind of backfire built by the railroad men to keep the canal forwarding looking after the safety of their own tenement:

> *Resolved*, That the Joint Committee, to whom was referred the bill tolling the railroads of the State, be and they are hereby directed to report upon the propriety of establishing discriminating toll on the canals of the State, and that they report upon this subject at the same time they do on the toll bill.

This subject being disposed of, there occurred a little episode that may interest several of your City friends. For some time there have been rumors that your Harbor Masters were not above suspicion of being paid something more than the law allows for the services they perform; or rather for doing those things which they ought not to do, and leaving undone those things which they ought to do.

Senator Grant, in order to get light on the subject, offered the following series of resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That a respectful message be sent to Gov. Morgan asking an answer to the following questions:
>
> 1. How many Harbor Masters are there in the City of New-York?
>
> 2. Have you any knowledge of charges of malfeasance in office of any of the said Harbor-Masters or Port Wardens of said City?
>
> 3. Has it in any way come to your knowledge that any of the above-named officers are, or have been, under indictment, and, if so, for what offence?
>
> 4. What amount of fees was received by said Harbor-Masters for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860?

After some discussion, a motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Goss, Hillhouse McGraw, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch and Warner—13.

NAYS—Messrs. *Colvin*, *Connolly*, Fiero, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, *Lawrence*, Manierre, *J. M. Murphy*, *Spinola*, Truman and Williams—13.

I have italicised the Democrats, to show the character of this vote, and also to show that it was entirely a party division.

The motion to lay on the table being lost, Mr. Abell moved the further consideration of the resolutions be postponed until the Executive session, which motion prevailed by ayes 14, nays 12, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Fiero, Goss, Hillhouse, Ketcham, McGraw, Montgomery, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rotch and Warner—14.

NAYS—Messrs. *Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant,* Hammond, *Lawrence,* Manierre, *J. M. Murphy,* P. P. Murphy, *Spinola,* Truman and Williams—12.

In the House, this morning, Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill to prohibit the use of the shower-bath, as a means of punishment, in State Prisons, jails, &c.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill to prohibit persons acting as assistant Harbor-Masters. Also, to make it a misdemeanor for a Harbor-Master to receive a bribe; also, making it a misdemeanor to offer a bribe—either party to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and not less than six months.

We have a novelty to-day in the House—the presentation of petitions in favor of the building of a railroad in the City of New-York through Spring-street. Those who have heretofore projected City railroads have not thought it necessary to go through the formula of petitioning. Their "little bills" have always come up here between two days, and been born, like Minerva full fledged. If common report be true, they, like Minerva, sprung from the brain of a Jupiter—the Jupiter of the lobby—a modern god that transmutes statutes into substantial dollars and cents.

The Committee on Cities and Villages broke loose this morning. They had a perfect diarrhœa of reports on village charters, cross-roads, town pumps, rural cemeteries, city railroads, (not repeal bills—no fear of them,) commissioners' maps, etc., etc., etc.

Among their reports is favorably the bill to make the Department of the Collection of Assessments a bureau in the Comptroller's office. If there be not an African in that fence I shall be much mistaken. Look around, some of you delvers at the City Hall, and see if you do not smell wool. It is there, depend upon it, and may be brought out. Let us have a whereas or two, and a little resolution of inquiry.

The Committee on Cities and Villages also reported in favor of the bill to create the department of Inspectors of Steam-boilers and Machinery. The report is substantially in favor of the original bill. The bill provides for the appointment of WM. BOARDMAN, GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., and THOMAS H. FARAN, Commissioners, to hold their offices for five years. They are to be authorized to appoint competent Inspectors—not exceeding three—and to hold office for five years. These Inspectors are to inspect at least once in each year, all steam-boilers and steam machinery, and give certificates of their condition. The Commissioners are authorized to grant licences to Engineers, etc. The expenses are to be paid by fees from those using steam machinery. After three months from the passage of this bill, it is made unlawful, under a severe penalty, to run any engine without the certificate of the Commissioners.

The Committee on Trade and Manufactures reported in favor of the the bill to reduce the percentage of pawnbrokers. The Committee have evidently been seen by the Tribes of Israel, for all that was in the original bill reducing the percentage has been struck out, what is left being nothing but a volume of words. The men who drew the original bill would never recognize it as it comes from the Committee. It has been sadly manufactured over, and I am afraid traded over.

Mr. WEED had conferred upon him to-day the first office conferred upon him since the first day he came to Albany, now some thirty years ago. No, not exactly the first office—for I believe he has on one or two occasions filled one of the most lucrative offices known to the statute-book—the office of State Printer. The office to-day given him is that of Commissioner to Washington, in place of ADDISON GARDNER, who declines the honor and the danger of representing the State in the Virginia conclave. Mr. WEED has the unanimous vote of the Senate. Two hopes or theories and one fact force this unanimity. Mr. WEED's friends hope that he will be able to do something that will connect his name with a settlement of the difficulties now under discussion at Washington, and so vindicate the policy of compromise which he inaugurated. This is one hope—a Republican hope. The other hope is also Republican—that he will be forced in a false position, and so thrown against the bank, while the train of public opinion goes on with a full load of Republicans, but with a new conductor. The *fact* is Democratic, stated by the Democrats, that Mr. WEED is just as much on their side in this fight as the man whose place he is to fill.

Do you know what cold weather is? If you want information on that subject come up here. We can give you twenty or thirty degrees below zero, and perhaps a lower figure. LEO.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. HILLHOUSE reported a bill to enable the General Government to obtain a loan of money on its bonds.

Mr. PROSSER reported concerning the collection of Toll and the Navigation of the Canals.

Mr. GRANT offered a resolution requesting Gov. MORGAN to answer the following questions: How many Harbor Commissioners are there in New-York? Have you any knowledge of charges of malfeasance in office against them? Has it come to your knowledge that any above-named officers are or have been under indictments; if so, for what offence? What fees were received by said Harbor Masters for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860?

The resolutions were referred to the next Executive Session.

Mr. HILLHOUSE's bill provides for the indorsement by the State of United States Bonds to the full amount of the United States Deposit fund in this State, payable in not more than ten years.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to recommit the Railroad Toll bill, which had been before committed to the Committee of the Whole, to the Finance Committee.

Mr. PROSSER opposed the motion, and urged its reference to the Canal Committee.

Mr. HAMMOND argued that the bill was one properly belonging to the Finance Committee, that a snap-judgment had been taken when the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole, and that the vast interests involved in the bill made a careful consideration necessary.

The bill was then recommitted to the Joint Committees on Finance and Canals, without instructions.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to report, at the same time with the toll bill, on the propriety of establishing discriminating tolls on the canal. Referred to the Senate Committee, with Mr SPINOLA as Chairman.

Mr. McLEOD MURPHY, on a question of privilege, took exceptions to articles in the *Atlas and Argus*, in allusion to his voting with the ultra portion of the Republican Party, during the session, and questioned the orthodoxy of that journal.

The Senate adjourned to 7½ o'clock P. M. Monday.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Senate's resolution appointing THURLOW WEED in place of ADDISON GARDNER as a Peace Commissioner to Washington, was announced in the House, and by consent immediately considered.

The resolution was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote, under a call for the ayes and noes. Only thirteen Republicans voted "nay," and they explained that their determined hostility to the Commission alone induced them to vote against the gentlemen, in whose judgment and ability they had full confidence.

Mr. AINSWORTH introduced a concurrent resolution to adjourn over from Feb 28 to March 7, to give such members as may wish the opportunity to attend to the inauguration of the President elect, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at Washington, the 4th of March. Laid over.

A large number of bills, mainly of a local character, were presented from Standing Committees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUCKBEE, to provide for the more effectual suppression of gambling.

By Mr. JOHNSON, giving residents of the State the power to file an affidavit in the County Clerk's Office, stating their intention to become residents of a foreign country, and absolving them from citizenship from the date of filing the affidavit, provided that they actually leave the State within thirty days.

By Mr. WATSON—imposing half a mill tax to pay the Canal debt created under the Constitution.

Also, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to loan $600,000, if needed, on the half-a-mill tax for the completion of the canals.

By Mr. CHAPMAN, prohibiting the use of the shower-bath in State Prisons as a punishment.

By Mr. NESBIT, a bill to reform the Harbor Masters' Department. It prohibits Harbor Masters from employing Deputies or Assistants, makes them forfeit their office and subjects them to six months to two years imprisonment for directly or indirectly taking any consideration above the legal fees for the discharge of their duties, and provides for a like punishment for all who offer them extra compensation or presents, and for all wharf, slip and dock owners, who charge more than the legal fees.

By Mr. MOORE—To incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with $500,000 capital, to buy land, lay out streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WHEELER—Requiring Commissioners of Excise to give bonds.

By Mr. PIERCE—To increase the fees for hawkers and peddlers licenses.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was in session until 12 o'clock.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. HARDY to the first section, providing for five-sixteenths of a mill tax to meet the appropriation. A long debate took place, Messrs. KERNAN, JOHNSON and HARDY advocating the amendment and opposing the bill; Messrs. PIERCE, FULLERTON, FISH and BINGHAM sustaining the bill. At 11½ o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress, the first section of the bill only having been read.

In the House Mr. PIERCE moved to order the bill to the third reading. Messrs. KERNAN and COZANS opposed the motion, on the ground that they had important amendments to offer, and no chance had been given to debate or amendment on the bill. The motion prevailed, by 37 ayes, 36 nays.

The Governor sent in a letter from THURLOW WEED, declining the appointment as Commissioner, as follows:

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

*To His Excellency Gov. Morgan:*

DEAR SIR—I have just received the resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, appointing me a Commissioner to meet Commissioners from other States, now convened in the City of Washington, upon the invitation of the Legislature of Virginia Though sympathising warmly in this beneficent movement, and intensely anxious that it may avert the worst of national calamities, imperative considerations constrain me to decline the appointment. In communicating this determination to yourself and to the Legislature, I beg to express a deep and grateful sense of the honor and the obligations which so flattering an expression of confidence imposes upon

Yours truly,

THURLOW WEED.

At 12 o'clock the House adjourned over till Monday evening.

## The Walton-Matthews Murder.

THE PETITION OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:*

This, the petition of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, respectfully shows:

That he has been confined in the City Prison of the City of New-York on a charge of homicide since the fourth day of July last, and hath ever since been ready and anxious for trial, and has wearied the public, the Court, the District-Attorney, his counsel and his friends with his daily repeated importunities to be tried for a crime that he solemnly avers he is innocent of That his writ of *habeas corpus*, his motions to Court, and his legal appeals have all been ineffective, because, as he is advised, the responsibility appertains alone to the District Attorney, and the statutes are defective on the subject of a right of a prisoner to move on his case in a criminal action, although secured in civil proceedings.

He is advised that it would be scandalous and unparliamentary for him to state the reasons which, as he is informed and believes, the honorable District-Attorney of New York County has for this neglect and delay, and therefore he omits reference to them.

He prays relief by the accompanying bill, which he prays may be, if not in form, in substance, enacted, not only for his benefit, but that of all others in the like condition, denied the right of speedy trial by jury. CHAS. M. JEFFERDS.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

## LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

### Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York—News from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 23—3.40 P. M.

Arrived 21st, bark *Yankee*, Honolulu; 22d, brig *Curlew*, Malaga; ship *Scotland*, England.

Sailed 20th, ship *Sea Lark*, Mazatlan; 22d, *Ringleader*, San Plas.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sailed on the 21st, for Panama, carrying the following passengers:

Ira P. Rankin, J. J. Donohoe, J. Wales, D. L. Murphy, Mrs. Newhall, W. W. Stevens, H. A. Nash, E. C. Kennedy, P. Kirby, J. O. A. Thurber and wife, G. W. Bryant, L. Story, Wm. Dunn, wife and grandchild, A. B. McGowan, L. B. Joseph, Col. Butler, D. W. Hale, Julius Ottenheimer, F. B. Whiting, Capt. J. M. Hume and wife, S. H. Parker, Louis Lar, Wm. D. Hooker, Mrs. Sophie Brayle Funstenberg, A. M. Krane, Robert Dater, W. G. Felterman, W. S. Deno, Benj. L. West, Mrs. O. D. Ward, Geo. M. Williams, wife, infant and servant, J. W. Hubbard, W. E. F. Kranse, J. W. Wells, Mrs. G. N. Smith, L. N. Simpson, J. P. Goodwin, Westry Diggins, James E. Freeman, J. H. Purdy, Col. Gonzales, of the Mexican Army; Gen. Wall, of the Mexican Army; Edward E. Cannon, Mrs. Maguire, H. Casebalt, W. L. Halsey, Andrew Dodds, wife and child, J. H. Dowler and mother, Mrs. Eliza Ball, Tom Smith, S. H. Webb, Mrs. Hickman and family, Mrs. Hall, E. H. Jones, Thos. Mack, M. McKenzie, J. McIntosh, L. L. Eastman, and 102 others.

The following are the principal shippers of treasure per the *Uncle Sam*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | $143,000 | Abel Guy | $68,000 |
| B. Davidson | 128,000 | W. L. Coleman & Co. | 46,000 |
| Alsop & Co. | 78,068 | M. Heller & Bros. | 40,600 |
| Levi Strauss | 70,500 | Tallant & Wilde | 40,000 |
| Lather & Church | 69,000 | And others | 360,472 |

Total ............ $1,044,000

Which goes to New-York.

The city trade has remained exceedingly quiet since the last Express. Adamantine Candles sold down to about 20c. Sugar without change, and few sales. Eastern Provisions dull and declining. Butter *via* the Isthmus, 25c. The cargo Malaga Fruits per *Curlew* not sold, but will pay a handsome profit. The export demand for Flour and Wheat has revived; best samples, $1 75 ₩ bushel; superfine Flour, $4 75 ₩ bbl. The clipper-ships *Flying Childers* and *Chariot of Fame* are chartered to carry Breadstuffs to England, and will carry about 70,000 sacks of Wheat.

The Legislature has done little as yet. Three sets of Union resolutions have been introduced with the intention of disposing of that subject before proceeding to the election of a U. S. Senator. The Douglas Democrats appear to be divided, a part of them favoring a coalition with the Republicans to elect a Senator, and a part favoring a similar coalition with the Breckinridge Democrats.

The Republicans propose giving SIBLEY, who ran for Congress in 1857, a complimentary vote for Senator, with the view of aiding him in his aspirations for the appointment of United States Minister to Chili. To-day all the Senatorial candidates have been invited to address the Legislature on Saturday evening.

British Columbia dates, from Victoria 12th inst., are received.

The amount of gold shipped from that port during the last two and a half years is $2,850,000.

A great number of shipwrecks are reported in the Northern waters, principally small craft engaged in the lumber trade. The British gun-boat *Forward* is among those believed to be lost. About half the cargo of the *Mannette* had been recovered from the wreck.

Sandwich Island dates of the 31st December, are received per *Yankee*.

On the 29th, the largest fire ever known at Honolulu, destroyed a steam flouring-mill valued at $22,000, and thirteen other buildings, among them storehouses, machine-shops, iron foundry, etc. Total loss $55,000.

But nine whaling vessels remained at Honolulu.

The sugar crop was coming in, promising a large yield of superior quality, a portion of which was selling for export to British Columbia at 6c. per ℔.

Mercantile affairs were extremely dull.

## SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.

### How Many Were There—What They Did, and How They Did It.

Comparatively few visited Central Park yesterday—it was so cold. Comparatively few, therefore, enjoyed some of the best skating that has been afforded there this season. The many made a monstrous mistake. You might as well object that a fire is too hot for burning, or that snow is too slippery for sleighing, or that bells are too merry for jingling, or a State too seditious for seceding, as to urge that weather like that of yesterday is too frigid for a frolic on the ice. A nipping and an eager air gives zest to exercise on runners, as spices give snap to vapid viands; and skating, like beef, is made much more *a la mode* when some pungent relish is added. Who would prefer a sweltering August day, if nature permitted the anomaly, for a ride over the whitened, frozen, crack-link ground, to a season in which buffaloes and boon companions huddled around you are a comfort, and the body is braced and full of electricity, and the lungs are clear, and laughter and the bells bells ring out cheerily on the rushing wintry blast? And why should one rather skate when the weather is Spring-like and when one is not so buoyantly inclined to the exertion, and when but little effort warms one too completely, than when the gale is biting and savage, and tries to tie up your veins and curdle your blood, and throws down his icy gauntlet, and dares you to the combat—you and all your caloric—and shouts in your ear, and breathes defiance in your face, rouses all your spirit for the conflict, and only yields after you've overtaken him with earnest strides, and, panting, trample him beneath your sandal of steel? To follow, in such an atmosphere, fleet as "an arrow of light" in the wake of the howling wind—it is a joy akin to that

> "——which warriors feel
> In foemen worthy of their steel."

The chopping gusts of Thursday night sunk into the ice on the pond, freezing it more firmly as they passed, and left the surface a little uneven. During the morning, on this account, the skating was not so good, but as the day wore on, the roughness wore off under the friction of flying feet, and in the afternoon and evening there was nothing to be desired in the way of a smooth roadstead. The thickness of the ice was greater than it has been before this Winter, and the placards marked "Danger"—their occupation gone—were placed together on the edge of the Pond, by accident or by design, near a *marquée* in which liquors and other "refreshments" are dispensed, as if to indicate that there was more hazard in lingering there than elsewhere thereabouts.

On that part of the frozen field which is used principally by the males—though a few of the fair poached upon their manor, chasing the flying men with fairy feet—the sport, as the day waned, grew fast and furious. Skater followed skater, and skater and skater met, and skaters crossed the paths of skaters, and cut their fancy figures on every side, and yet the speeding hosts—for by this time there were crowds of people present—seemed never to come in collision and only now and then a fledgling in the art, making his first essay with his newly-winged feet, found himself suddenly new-lighted in an ice-kissing posture on the borders of the skaters' highway. Some wore overcoats, and were bundled as for a journey in an open wagon to be performed by horses' feet, and not their own, and with coat-flaps flying, bagging and fluttering in the breeze, and encumbered with superfluous garments seemed, like John Gilpin, to run a race and carry weight, and they cut a sorry figure. Some more considerate laid aside their great coats and tippets, to be donned again when, warmed with exercise, they should start for home, and gracefully glided over the ice clad as the occasion demanded. He who undertakes such sport as this coated and over-coated and coated over and over again, till he looks

> "Like too single gentlemen rolled into one,"

skates not wisely nor too well.

The Ladies' pond, during the afternoon, was like a frozen deer-park with herds of timid creatures grazing in troops across it. They were not very numerous, nor yet very few. Their name was not legion but rather leg-end, if what was most noticeable about them, their little pedal parts, may give them an appellation. A traveler from a distant land—from the heights of Alpine Italy or the depths of all-pine Carolina, or some other foreign country—dropping suddenly from a balloon upon the Central Park Pond yesterday, would, at first blush, have declared that all American ladies had small feet. But the second thought would have planted an axiom in his mind—ladies with large feet seldom go skating. After all, he would have come to the conclusion that, by this token, the feet of most of our belles are big things. But though not so numerous as the men on the larger pond, the fair apparently enjoyed themselves quite as well. It is much more picturesque sight to see a pair of saucy little skates running away with a pretty face and a balmoral than to gaze at the sometimes swifter but less graceful performances in the same line on the larger pond; so spectators in squads stood without the wire fence that divides the male and female ice-grounds contemplating the birds of bright plumage that were fluttering hither and thither within. Thus the day passed, and when night came the calcium lights brilliantly illuminated the scene, and many were skating until 10 o'clock, the hour at which all are directed to leave. The surface of the Pond was cleaned last night, and it was clear and cold. Doubtless the sport will be better than ever to-day. The ball is up!

**Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.**—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

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## MARRIED.

FALCONER—OSTRANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev Francis Vinton, D. D., JAMES H. FALCONER to MATTIE OSTRANDER, daughter of C. V. B Ostrander, Esq., all of this City.

CARTER—THOMAC.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JAMES B. CARTER to EMELIA C. THOMAC, daughter of Geo. F. Thomac, Esq.

## DIED.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 8, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, GEORGE, son of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 69 East 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MAGUIRE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, JAMES MAGUIRE, aged 45 years.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 146 West Broadway, this (Saturday) morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for interment at Albany, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Alexandre, No. 67 South Ferry-st.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, ADELINE SCOTT, wife of William B. Miller, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 M., from St. Clement's (Rev. Mr. Eaton's) Church, Amity-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. D. Irving, and Wm. L. Skidmore, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 19th-st., without further notice.

MORAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 8, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her brother, Daniel Earle, No. 300 9th-av., Mrs. CHRISTIANNA MORAN, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the City Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, in 24th-st., near 9th-av., on Sunday, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SHELBURGH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. MARY R. SHELBURGH, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandson, Joseph A. Shelburgh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 82 Rivington-st., without further notice.

CHURCH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Feb. 8, suddenly, of membranous croup, JAMES H. CHURCH, only son of James H. and Lizzie Church, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 171 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

WATT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, Mr. ALEXANDER WATT, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Mr. James S. Watt, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 44 4th-place, Brooklyn. The friends of his son, and those of Mr. James A. Kissam, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SILLECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, ALICE, infant daughter of Isaac U. and Wilhelmina F. Silleck, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 184 Adelphi-st. The remains will be conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 8, after a short and severe illness, JAMES NEWBURN, late of London, England, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Walter Newburn, Green-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERS.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, Capt. HENRY BOWERS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Palisade-av., Yonkers, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 7, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH CHAPMAN, relict of the late Austin Chapman, M. D., aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, Manhasset, on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PAGE.—In Somers, N. Y., on Fifth Day, the 7th inst., RACHEL W., wife of Wilson M. Page.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on First Day, 10th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah Dépôt, to meet the 4 o'clock train from New-York, on Seventh Day, 9th inst.

PAUL.—In Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at the residence of his uncle, Rev. J. Vanderveer, THOMAS PAUL, son of Theodore S. Paul, Belvidere, N. J., aged 24 years.

BANKS.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, EUNICE W., wife of Henry W. Banks of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 35 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ A meeting of the Class of 1860, of the New-York Free Academy, will be held at the Academy, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 11th inst., to take appropriate measures concerning the death of our late Classmate R. CROCHERON. T. ALLISON, President.

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NOTICE.

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Subject—*The Union.* An original Poem. Also, humorous selections from Dickens.

Tickets to be had at the door.

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DELAWARE LOTTERIES
Extra Class, No. 117, Feb. 8, 1861.
22, 47, 28, 60, 26, 37, 66, 10, 65, 12, 54, 3, 11.
Class No. 118, Feb. 8, 1861.
13, 65, 6, 39, 52, 29, 35, 78, 67, 43, 55, 11, 73.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
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Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Loss of
Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in
the Feet—Pain in the Back.

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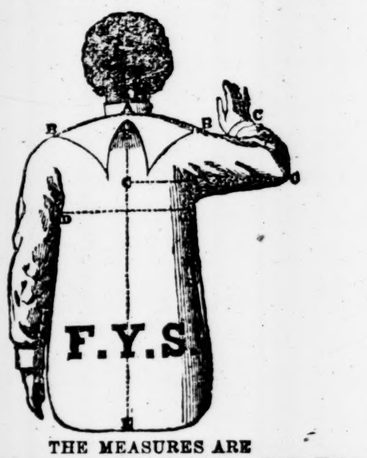

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D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME

Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nauses which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.

ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court st., Boston; by J. Milhau, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

R. R. R.

In cases of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Putrid Sore Throat Diphtheria, Coughs and Colds, if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS are resorted to no danger need be apprehended. One or two applications of the Relief and a few doses of the Pills will remove every vestige of the disease if used when the first symptoms appear. Prices—Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle. Pills, 25c. per box.

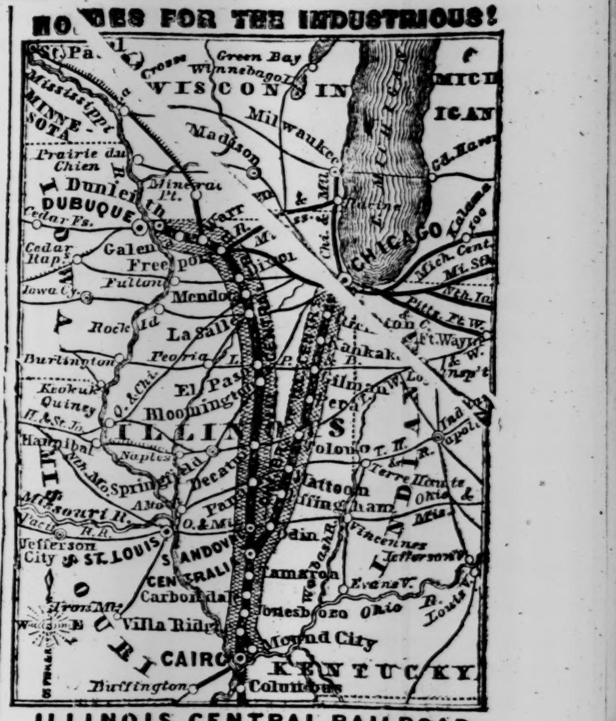
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.

Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT
FRENCH RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOMS,
No. 13 Broad st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses,
ARE NOW OPEN.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE (Western Division) Bondholders of Springfield, Mt Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be held at my office, No. 44 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, 9th February, at 1 o'clock, afternoon.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Counsel for Trustee.



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently, every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,106,398 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

*Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.*

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

## MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

### SCENE AT THE ACADEMY.

A very good story is told concerning the doings at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Directors have, doubtless with the best and most moral intentions, been so very scrupulous as to what should be allowed therein and what should not, as to rather throw ridicule on the whole affair. A time-honored custom at Mr. BEECHER'S, Dr. STORRS', and other popular churches, is for the Deacons and Trustees to officiate as Ushers, seating strangers and looking out for the general good behavior of the boys. Several of these gentlemen are Directors of the Academy, and the story runs that a couple, who had not secured seats in advance approached one of them on Tuesday night, when the following conversation ensued:

*Gent.*—Ah, good evening, Deacon, can you show us a seat?

*Director.*—Well, really Mr. ——, I'll do the best I can for you—let me see—oh! yes, there, you'll find a seat in the third pew of the middle aisle, just behind the lady with the hymn—I mean opera book. Spelen did house!

### THE OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

The first operatic season in the city of Brooklyn ended on Tuesday evening. Its unprecedented success established several somewhat singular facts, furnishing topics of conversation for the residents of that quiet city, most exciting and possibly salutary. For many years it has been a conceded point that theatrical representations and kindred performances could not be sustained in that city. The influential citizens are church-going, church-respecting people, who attend the Wednesday evening lecture and the Friday evening prayer-meeting as regularly as they come to New-York to transact their business. The Atheneum and Lyceum lectures, the occasional concert, the Philharmonics, and a semi-yearly tour to the New-York opera furnished all the amusement and intellectual excitants desirable, and it was deemed a very risky undertaking, when the present Academy of Music was erected, for the purpose of presenting operatic entertainments. The result shows that all the people desired was the opportunity at home, a judicious yielding to their moral scruples by the manager, and a non-interference with their meeting nights. These being granted, and a capable troupe being given, their patronage is cheerfully and enthusiastically bestowed upon what, ten years earlier, would have been regarded as an abomination and a scandal to the fair fame of the city.

### WHAT JEREMIAH THOUGHT.

Possibly our Southern brethren may find consolation in the fact that Jeremiah, who was quite a prophet in his day, prognosticated the evils that are now upon the land, and from the following extract, taken from the first chapter of his prophecies, seemed to lay the blame upon the North:

13. And the word of the Lord came unto me the second time, saying, What seest thou? And I said: I see a seething pot, and the face thereof is toward the North.

14. Then the Lord said unto me: Out of the North an evil shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land.

One thing is very certain, the South has been a "seething pot" for several years, and it is barely possible that after the North has been exasperated a little longer, it may be wicked enough to fulfill the foregoing prophecy.

### A NEW TITLE FOR PICKENS.

The present Commander-in chief of the South Carolinian forces has been the recipient of many titles, from the plain Mr. to the more pretentious, Honorable, then M. C., then Minister Plenipotentiary, subsequently Governor, and now it seems, has been dubbed by the troops under his command as "Old Ironsides." Pewter Head would be equally appropriate, and possibly more original. However, they call him Old Ironsides, and have announced with a flourish of trumpets, that they would storm the gates of Hell, if they should receive the order from their gallant commander. Very likely they would, but we have serious doubts of the necessity of any such valorous exploit. In all probability the Power of Darkness would see them coming afar off, and waiting not for their fiery charge, would "open the gates as high as the sky," and welcome the fire-eaters with his accustomed hospitality.

### YANKEE GIRLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our acquaintance with South Carolinians is not extensive, but within a circle of twenty families we know of seven containing wives of New-England parentage. The Louisville *Journal* reminds these gentry that they not only have Yankee arms in their hands, but that when in the quiet unmolested retreat of their own homes, they have Yankee arms about their necks!

### BIG BUSINESS.

The people of Mobile are inclined to be spiteful in a very small way, as is clearly evinced by the passage of the following ordinance by the City Council:

"That the name and title of Main-street be changed to Palmetto-street; Massachusetts be changed to Charleston-street; New-Hampshire be changed to Augusta-street; Rhode Island be changed to Savannah-street; Connecticut be changed to Louisiana street; New-York be changed to Elmira street: Vermont be changed to Texas street; Pennsylvania be changed to Montgomery-street."

### LINCOLN'S WHISKERS.

In these troublous times, when the nation is turmoiled from one end of the land to the other, and everything is turned topsy-turvy, it is gratifying to know that he to whom all eyes are looking has, as we are informed by an evening cotemporary, commenced the work of raising whiskers. Can it be that Mr. LINCOLN proposes to hold the States together by the force of capillary attraction alone?

—The bust of Mr. Lincoln, which Mr. Jones, a sculptor of Cincinnati, has in hand, is rapidly assuming form, and bids fair to be an excellent representation of the President Elect.

**ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

**PARTNER WANTED.**—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,056 Post-office.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business capacity, who can furnish $2,000 for one or two years, may secure the situation of clerk in the office of a periodical work at a salary of $500, where the duties are not laborious. Address PERIODICAL, Box No. 4,674 Post-office.

**$5,000.**—PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD energetic business man having the above amount of capital can obtain an interest in an old established retail business in this City, mostly done for cash. Business sure and profitable. Address with real name, Box No. 4,109 General Post-office.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH**—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Required that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

**A TREASURE FOR 1861.**—EXPLANATION of money-making arts that agents practice, curious recipe, &c., sent for $1. Contains things that agents make $20 per day at. WM. ANDERSON, Onondaga, C. W.

**WANTED**—A PARTNER IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED hardware house, with from $5,000 to $8,000 one of good business capacity and acquainted with the trade, preferred. Address W. F., Box 199 *Times* Office.

**LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.**—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of lease of an old established lumber business. Inquire on the premises, No. 320 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

**WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK FOR SALE,** at a great sacrifice in lots to suit customers, by the assignee, No. 34 Beekman-st.

## HOTELS.

**TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE** SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr BELLOWS' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr OSGOOD'S Church of the Messiah. For terms, address DERBY & JACKSON, No. 498 Broadway.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S
**LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.**
3 vols., crown 8vo. Price $5.

Few works have won such enthusiastic and unanimous praise from the critics and the public. At the present time a just and impartial biography of President Jackson is of peculiar value, and is read by all with great interest. Mr. Parton's Life is almost universally commended for its truthfulness and impartiality. General Jackson was the only President of the United States who has had to deal with a similar crisis to that which now distracts the United States and the story of how he met this crisis is well told in Mr Parton's Biography.

OLMSTED'S OUR SLAVE STATES.
A series of three volumes, viz:
1. A JOURNEY IN THE SEA-BOARD SLAVE STATES. 2. A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS. 3. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY. Uniform in style and price. Showing the Condition, Resources and Economy of the Southern States. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25 per volume.

SEABURY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS AND JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF NATURE. By SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.
The author's aim, as stated in his Preface, is "to withdraw from this vexed controversy, if it be possible, its moral, religious and social element, that thus Slavery when it is made an object of National legislation, may be discussed and disposed of on economical and political grounds." The established reputation of the distinguished author furnishes ample assurance that the arguments are at once able, forcible and kind.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.,
New-York.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES
IS
**THE AMERICAN QUESTION.**
**THE AMERICAN QUESTION.**
**THE AMERICAN QUESTION.**
By Prof. PEISSNER, of Union College.
1 volume 12mo. Price 60 cents.
A REPLY TO HELPER—THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS.

This work has been prepared with the greatest care; and has received the approbation of the first scholars and statesmen in the country. Sold by all booksellers, but postage prepaid upon receipt of the price.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

**"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS."**—We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains the MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.

The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of Credit in the several trades and places reported; and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes may occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week.

This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate where such ownership exists.

The work with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $100 a year.

Your order is solicited. Books will be sent, by express, at our expense, to any part of the United States and the Canadas.
D. PLUMB & CO.,
Jan. 12, 1861. No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

**ALL PERSONS**

In want of China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, are invited to an inspection of the following prices.

LOOK ALL AROUND

the market and you will discover that we are from 30 to 50 per cent. below the usual rates.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

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| White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces | $3 75 |
| White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen | 1 50 |
| White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen | 1 30 |
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| Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz. | 4 00 |
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| Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz. | 4 00 |
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| Silver plated Cake Baskets | 4 50 |
| Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut-glass bottles | 4 50 |
| Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, the dozen | 4 50 |
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| Cut glass Goblets, the dozen | 1 75 |
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TOGETHER WITH

Seventy-five fancy French choice Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $55 to $140.

ALL OF WHICH

Are at about one-half the usual price. The public may rest assured that everything herein offered will be on sale. Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages.

NO MONEY TAKEN,

Except at par value in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
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**DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,**
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

**MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE-MEDAL SKIRTS**—Best Steel! Best Shapes! Best Quality!!! Cannot get out of order. Six springs, 25 cents; 9 springs 37 cents, 12 springs 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20, 25, 30 and 40 springs, including children's, in proportion. The trade supplied cheap. No 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th av., No. 244 Grand st., New-York, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Ladies, do not be deceived by the many worthless imitations found elsewhere.

**CORSETS AND SKIRTS.**—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of nice fitting Corsets at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worley's at reduced prices; handsome hair skirts, her own make for $1, warranted; at No. 882 Broadway near 19th st., east side. N. B. Corsets and skirts made to order and made over.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID.
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
**ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID**
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**NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.**

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required; thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
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**DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,**
Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,
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Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable.

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FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
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THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed

*Whereas*, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837," and *whereas*, this Board have never asked nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law: therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers should have had any such currency in this community.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

**THE CELEBRATED STEER, LAFAYETTE,** said to be the largest and best of the season, fatted by Mr. Chapman, of Dutchess County, will be exhibited at Centre Market on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, be seen the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. The beef of said steer will be offered for sale on Saturday, Feb. 16, at the stalls of WILLIAM LALOR, Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market. The public are invited to call.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.**—A SUperior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent Hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday-Schools, Revival Meetings, anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c. The great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1, (490,000 copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue Bell No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than Bell No. 1. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have been received for more than 40,000 copies 50,000 comprise the first edition. Price in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per 100; postage 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents; $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100 postage 6 cents. Bell No. 1 and 2, bound together 40 cents; $30 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $40 per 100, postage 8 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York. Publisher.

**REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL** preach in the Chapel, on Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING (by special request) Mr. SMITH will repeat the sermon preached a few Sabbaths since. Subject—*The Lawyers who took away the Key of Knowledge—who they were, and how they did it.* A sermon for the times—not national, but personal.

**NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH**—THIRTY fifth-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Glance at the Second Chapter of Genesis, and at the Making of the Woman of the Rib of Man.* MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

**MISSIONARY SUNDAY.**—ROSE HILL M. E Church 27th-st., Feb 10, 1861. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C FLETCHER. Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. S. MACLAY, of the China Mission, Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, and Rev. Dr. CARLTON. In the EVENING at 7 Mr MACLAY will give an account of the Mission work in China.

**MARKET-STREET CHURCH.**—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided. Notice of Young People's Prayer meeting will be given from the pulpit.

**REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH,** corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev FREDERICK G. CLARK may be expected to preach in the EVENING. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

**"THE PROPHET SNOW" ONCE MORE.**—He is constantly proclaiming impending woe to the world and joyful redemption to the true friends of Christ. As herald of the coming One he will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers invited to hear.

**A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG** women, at the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The fifth of the course, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Marriage*. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

**O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH** at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*Content and Discontent.* Subject for the evening—*The Sacredness of the Body*; A sermon for young men.

**MISSION CHAPEL OF STRONG-PLACE** Baptist Church, corner Hicks and Rapelye sts. Sunday School Concert and annual meeting of "Our Missionary Society" TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of New-York.

**THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH** Charity Foundation will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock The Provisional Bishop will preside, and Rev ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon.

**CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS,** BROOKLYN—The Sabbath services in this church, (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place,) will hereafter commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor Rev. JAMES EELLS, is expected to preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

**JOHN, THE REGENERATE MAN, WILL** be the subject of the seventh discourse of the series at the 20th st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Rev. Dr. SAWYER will preach in the MORNING.

**JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.**—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Praying Band on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

**CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY**—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. The sermon in the MORNING will be to young men, by the Rector.

**INEBRIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 CHATHAM-ST.**—Preaching at 10½, by the Chaplain; prayers at 3; temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. All these meetings demand your immediate consideration, because your happiness depends on yourself.
GEO. T. HALL, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN** ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., will preach before the Association TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. The public, and especially young men are invited to attend.

**UNION CHAPEL, NEW-YORK.**—THE LECture Room of Union Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th av., will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW. Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. M. STAPLES, of Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.; and Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 7½ P. M.

**BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST** Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. To-morrow Evening Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the subject of *Naturalism and Supernaturalism.*

**ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF** ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Pastor, 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., is open for divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

**CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,** Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.—By special request, the Pastor, Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will repeat his discourse upon *The Nation's Crisis*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

**CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.**—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Subject tomorrow: *The Melchisedec Priesthood of Christ, as exercised in the Church on Earth.*

**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO.** 155 WORTH-ST.—The regular Children's Service at this mission commences in the chapel at 3 o'clock every SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Strangers are cordially invited.

**SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH**—25TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE D. D., at 7½ P. M.

**LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-**NER Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. WM. ROLLINSON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

**THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,** T. J. SAWYER, Pastor, meets EVERY SUNDAY at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST.,** corner Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

**REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL** preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

**SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE**—SHORT LECture and Circle from 10 to 12 o'clock at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., third floor. Admission free.

**MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH of Stamford, will preach in this Church next SABBATH MORNING.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desirous of obtaining pleasant rooms and good board in a genteel neighborhood, may be accommodated by applying at No. 184 West 24th-st.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

**BOARDING.**—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 247 West 36th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

**BOARDING.**—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

**BOARD WANTED.**—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room on the same floor and two bedrooms, all unfurnished, and closets, will be wanted. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

**WANTED**—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman with partial board, between Canal-st. and Union-square, near Broadway, with a quiet respectable family only. Address R. L., Box No. 489 Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a pleasant location, between 14th and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, location and reference, E. E. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**TO LET.**—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

**TO LET**—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, if required, to a gentleman and wife. with board, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 71 Hudson-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD**—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

**REMOVAL.**—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps water-meters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—A VERY RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant chambermaid wishes a situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen, fluting &c; no objection to country. Best of reference given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., opposite Madison square.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable widow woman as cook, with a little girl 13 years of age, that can assist in taking care of children or waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK.**—A FIRST-CLASS ECONOMICAL cook wishes a situation; has eleven years' reference; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and pastry. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls with the best of City reference, situations in one family, City or country; one as plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $6 and $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

**AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.**—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with good references, wants a situation, in city or country. She is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well; is willing to take moderate wages. Apply to D. ELMORE, No. 294 4th-av.

**AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations one as first-class cook and the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest manner. Have the best references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 East 13th-st.

**AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.**—A steady, hard-working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—WANTED, BY A REspectable American girl, a situation as housekeeper, or to do general housework; can come well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**AS HOUSEWORKER.**—A NORTH OF IREland Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and pies, and a superior washer and ironer; is civil, clean and capable, and of good disposition; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; would have no objection to travel; can get up ladies' muslins very nicely; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS NURSE.**—A LADY WHO HAS JUST LOST her infant, is desirous to obtain another to nurse; she is perfectly healthy, has an excellent breast of milk, and refers to Dr. Otto Rotton, No. 57 Court-st., Brooklyn for particulars.

**AS NURSE, &c.**—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse wishes a situation in a respectable private family to take charge of children and do plain sewing; is willing to teach the German language; has no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

**AS WET NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast; best reference given. Apply at No. 144 W. 30th st.

**AS OFFICE CLERK.**—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as office-clerk, or would attend a store; salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

### MALES.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—WANTed, by a married man, a situation as coachman and gardener, where he can have a house for his family; small wages to correspond with the present pressure; is strictly honest sober, civil and obliging and his reference will certify as to his capability. Is a good milker Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, A situation in the above capacity by an active and respectable single young man; is an excellent driver, and a first-rate groom; is highly recommended as such from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

**TO LAWYERS.**—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, recently admitted to the bar, a position in a first-class law-office. Address LEX, Box 141 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**A BOY.**—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office to run errands and copy papers; wages $2 per week. Address LEWIS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, stating name, age and residence.

**A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—Wanted, a girl to fill chambermaid and laundress' situation; one willing to spend a part of the year in the country; good recommendations required. Call on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 82 Columbia-st., two doors above Orange, Brooklyn.

**A COOK.**—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., immediately.

**A WET NURSE.**—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wanted; a French woman preferred. Apply at No. 13 East 16th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

**AS WET NURSE.**—WANTED A WOMAN TO wet nurse an infant three weeks old, at her own residence. Call at No. 115 Mott st., first floor, in the rear.

**WANTED**—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, a bookkeeper for a machine shop, 1 housekeeper, 1 governess, 3 boys for trades, 3 porters, 1 express driver, 6 men for steamers; places procured for clerks, salesmen, conductors, men to travel, girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate. Apply to EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 7 Chatham-square.

**AGENTS WANTED**—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO ATTEND a locomotive boiler for heating a dry goods jobbing house, and to act as assistant porter. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office, stating terms and reference.

## INSTRUCTION.

**$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.**—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

**AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.**—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers of ability with engagements. References: Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

**UNA SENORITA DESEA COLOCARSE** dentro de una familia Española para enseñar el Ingles y la musica, y en cambio recibira su mantencion y instruccion del Español. Referencias se requieren. Dirijase EXCELSIOR, Station D, Bible House, N. Y.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

**A STUDENT DESIRES LESSONS IN ELOCUTION.** Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

## TEACHERS

**TUTOR OR TEACHER.**—A GENTLEMAN, AN experienced scholar, recently returned from Paris, (France,) where he has long resided, desires a situation, either as tutor in a private family or as teacher in a college. He possesses thoroughly the English, French, Spanish and German languages, and can, if required, impart a thorough English classical education, as well as the rudiments of music on the piano; would not object to going South or to Cuba. Address C. T. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF** the best schools in the City, and having references of the highest character, can devote two or three hours, afternoon or evening, to private instruction in classics, French and English. Address A. P. X., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

**TWO LADY TEACHERS WANTED.**—ONE thoroughly competent to teach French and music; the other well qualified to instruct in the English branches, painting and drawing. Address, with terms and references, M. C. H., Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

**AS TEACHER.**—A LADY, A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish teacher, of much experience, wishes an engagement with a school or family, in the City or country. Address F B, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for three days.

**AS TEACHER.**—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful English and classical teacher, who has been engaged at the South, desires a situation in some Free State. Address E. N, Box No. 1,092 N. Y. Post-office.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.**—A LADY who instructs in English, French and music, wishes to obtain a situation in a family. Unexceptionable references. Address E. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A boys' boarding school, a few miles from New-York. For particulars, call on D. M. DEVOE, Esq., No. 37 Macdougal-st., on 13th or 14th inst., 7 to 9 P. M.

**WANTED**—A COMPETENT TEACHER FOR THE higher English branches at an Institute. For particulars, apply after 4 o'clock at No. 191 East 15th st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST**—SUPPOSED IN ONE OF THE HARLEM Railroad cars, between 26th-st. and Mott Haven depôt, on the 5th inst., a dark LEATHER POCKET BOOK, lined with red silk, containing two gold pieces, bank notes and change, amounting to over $3, some postage-stamps, and a bill in the name of "Sarah Simpson." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the above with the ticket agent at Mott Haven depôt, or at No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

## FARMS.

**FOR SALE**—UNDER JUDGMENT IN PARTITION—A farm containing about 220 acres—plow, meadow and woodland—situate in the town of Blooming Grove, in Orange County, one mile from Oxford Depôt, on New York and Erie Railroad. Said farm has two sets of farming buildings, is well watered, and is susceptible of being divided in two farms. On the same is a variety of choice fruit trees, apples, pears, peaches, &c., of the best quality. The buildings are beautifully located, and desirable as a country residence, being within two hours of New-York City. Inquire of CORTLAND S. MARVIN, near the premises, personally, or by letter addressed to him at Oxford Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm will be sold at auction, on the premises, Feb. 23, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., by
C. H. WINFIELD, Referee.

**FARM WANTED**—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable meadow and woodland, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample, (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood within 1½ miles of a railroad depôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 36 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seats for sale on reasonable terms. One 31 acres; the mansion-house is large, 14 rooms; large out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, stabling, &c. all new; beautifully-shaded lawn; grounds laid out with walks and roads throughout, and filled with all kinds of most choice fruits and evergreens. Also, one other farm of 40 acres; good buildings; abounds in fruit of every kind; fine lawn of shaded trees all round the house; good garden, &c. Terms easy, and within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the depôt. S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON. Feb. 7, 1861.

**A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR** improved property in this City of Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No 456 Broadway.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—ABOUT FORTY ACRES OF fruit and garden land; is planted with pears, berries, asparagus and a general variety of seasonable market truck. Is very valuable and ought to produce $4,000 per annum. Is 20 miles from New-York and one mile from depôt. Will take part cash and part productive City property. D. S. BARNES, No. 13 Park-row.

**FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE**—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A SMALL farm, at Sing Sing, two miles from the depôt; will be sold cheap.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.**—THE THREE-story brown-stone front house, No. 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built in 1859 for owner's use; lot 25x112, house has every convenience, including baths, water closet, speaking tubes and ventilators in rooms; elegant chandeliers and statuary, marble mantels. A beautiful location, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $9,500. Terms will be made very easy. Apply on the premises, or No 108 Wall st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. F. BOURDETT.

**TO BUILDERS.**—FOR SALE, WITH PRIVIlege of a building loan, two lots on Frankfort-st. 57 x108 feet, with a large amount of materials from the building destroyed by fire. An opportunity is here offered for speculation seldom equaled. Apply to CHAS. JENKINS, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE, AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 172 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.; house 26 feet wide by about 45 feet deep; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape-vines, &c.; house two-story and finished attic, with water and gas to upper floor. Apply to
H. CLARK, No. 81 Beekman-st.

**HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE**—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 178 Fort Green-place; also, a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Portland-av., near Fulton-av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES

**TO LET**—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, the large and commodious two-story house and premises, known as No. 100 Jersey-st., opposite Christ's Church. It is well adapted for the residence of a large family or for a first-class boarding house, of which there is great need in said city. Attached thereto is a fine garden and pasture ground, nearly five acres in all, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is furnished with both gas and water, and all in good repair. Rent $700 per year. Apply to MARY H. DeHART, or WILLIAM F. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE,** WESTchester County, to lease; a large well-built modern house, with thirty acres highly-improved land, richly stocked with fruit, one hour from the City and about half a mile from the railroad depôt; the situation is perfectly healthy, and commands a fine view of the village, the Sound and Long Island; the house is handsomely furnished, and would be rented with or without the furniture. For full particulars apply to E H LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET**—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other out buildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of R MILLS, Astoria. or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

**FOR SALE AT ORANGE**—A DWELLINGhouse and an acre and a quarter of ground within five minutes' walk of the Valley depôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

**THE EVERGREENS**—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

## TO LET.

**TO LEASE.**—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWard st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

**TO LEASE**—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

**TO LET**—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT. WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story dwelling house, with modern improvements. Possession in April. Inquire on the premises No 110 West 43d-st., or No. 12 Maiden-lane, 3d floor. E. STITES.

**TO LET**—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach-st., with modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

**STEAM-POWER TO LET**—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER** to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

**HOUSE TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE.**—A comfortable three-story house, with furniture, all in fine order, in 28th st., between Madison and 4th avs. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY**—THE FIRST-class furnished house No 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**WANTED TO RENT**—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a country seat upon the banks of the Hudson, with a view of the river, one hour from the City. Address, stating terms, location and description, BLACK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A MODERATE-sized house in a genteel neighborhood, between 8th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs; rent not to exceed $800; north side of the street preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

## COAL.

**COAL.**—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and Broad-mountain properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the first qualities—all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22
LADIES' GOLD OPEN FACE WATCHES $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH. No. 15 Maiden-lane.

**GAS HEATING STOVES.**—THE ONLY PERfect gas-heater ever invented. Call and examine stoves and certificates, at Geo. Pierce's, No. 806 Broadway. W. F. GEORGE & CO.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1861.

**H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,**

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot, Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.,
SIR:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich, Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING:
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mutual care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.
For the treatment of either class of Headache, the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood and so much neglected, as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in constipation but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

*As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜
is on the outside wrapper; *all others are swindling counterfeits.*

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**FINE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS**

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of really fine oil-paintings, most of them ORIGINALS, and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following work:

SHEEP, SURPRISED BY A STORM.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
STABLE-SCENE, WITH POULTRY.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
CONVERSATION.—A. LION.
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.—DE BRACKELIER.
DOGS.—HENRIETTA RONNER.
MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.—DE WILDE.
TWO MARINES.—B. WILLOT.

And many others, by well-known artists, viz.: Smets, Redig, Douny, Schaumburg, Vanderneer, Foutinel, &c. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

**THIS DAY, SATURDAY,**

At 10½ o'clock,

At their Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office,

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and bedroom furniture; oak and walnut dining-room do; pier mirrors, China and glass, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid; being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. H. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

**POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS.**, belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the four-story brick building and lot.

ON VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st., the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order.

F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. D. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT** auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, lounges in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top center tables, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, hair mattresses, ottomans, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany fetageres, mahogany stands and work tables, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany office table, mahogany card tables, black walnut washstands, &c.; also a large lot of iron stools, chairs, washstands, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 9, AT 10½** o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—Sale of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in reps, figured brocatel and velvet, rosewood secretary bookcases, library tables in oak and black walnut, pier mirrors, lounges, ottomans, &c.; solid round-cornered rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c.; carpets, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, chamber crockery, oil cloth, &c.; also, two superb rosewood piano-fortes, City made; also, an iron safe and lot of second-hand office furniture. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early this morning.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE** direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st., and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON MONROE-ST.**—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 71 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts., near Rutgers-square. The house contains gas, water, &c., is in good order, and rents easily for $650. Lot 25x100. Ground rent $125 per annum, with usual renewals.

SALE POSITIVE.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, blankets, sheets, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT** auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, about 15 hands high, ten years old, believed to be sound and kind, is a very fast trotter and a stylish driver.

## INSURANCE.

**PARTICIPATION.**

**ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL ............ $200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| RUSSEL STEBBINS | of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co. |
| M. L. MARSH | of M. L. Marsh & Sons. |
| P. L. FOULKE | of Joseph Foulke's Sons. |
| GEORGE C. SATTERLEE | Prest. Washington Ins. Co. |
| JOSEPH JAMISON | late Merchant. |
| WM. WHITEWRIGHT | late Merchant. |
| JOHN D. WARD | Jersey City |
| JAMES THOMPSON | late James Thompson & Son. |
| CHARLES H. CLAYTON | of E. B. Clayton's Sons. |
| FRANCIS A. THOMPSON | of A. R. Van Nest & Co. |
| THEOPHILUS ANTHONY | of Anthony & Davis. |
| G. B. SATTERLEE | of Satterlee & Co. |
| THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE | |
| NEHEMIAH KNIGHT | of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. |
| NELSON RUNYON | of Martin A. Howell & Co. |
| DANIEL BUTTERFIELD | of Wells, Butterfield & Co. |
| FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS | Merchant. |
| JOHN H. TALMAN | |
| EDWARD OOTHOUT | with William Oothout & Bro. |
| JOHN J. McLAREN | of McLaren & Brown, Bankers. |

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral of our late Brother Fireman JOSEPH SKILLMAN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty, on the morning of the 8th inst. By order.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**—A special meeting of this body will be held in the small chapel of the New-York University, THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M., to take action relative to the death of the late Dr. John W. Francis.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
Secretary New-York Academy of Medicine.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

**WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES** at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,** corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**P. W. GALLAUDET,**
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

**THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN** were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

**AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS** of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

**KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT** Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN** Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

**$50,000** TO LOAN.—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants. Also, $30,000 to loan on improved City property, at six per cent. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

**FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

**PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

**OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY**—No. 433 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

**NOTICE.**—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

**NOTICE.**—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A** warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja12-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

**SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.**—WILLIAM ADEXANDER, plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITTEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 5th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 5th 1861.

S. D. LEWIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue No. 76 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## MEDICAL.

**RUSHTON'S TROCHES**

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

**AN ASTOUNDING FACT.**—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1 by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 447 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.**—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

**DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY** PILLS are a sure remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.**—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC**
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

| No. | Price of Single Boxes. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness | 25 |
| 2 | Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite | 25 |
| 3 | Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants | 25 |
| 4 | Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints | 25 |
| 5 | Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery | 25 |
| 6 | Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing | 25 |
| 7 | Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat | 25 |
| 8 | Cures Toothache Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloreux | 25 |
| 9 | Cures Headaches Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head | 25 |
| 10 | Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint | 25 |
| 11 | Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness | 25 |
| 12 | Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses | 25 |
| 13 | Cures Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing | 25 |
| 14 | Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch | 25 |
| 15 | Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs | 25 |
| 16 | Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues | 50 |
| 17 | Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate | 50 |
| 18 | Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight | 50 |
| 19 | Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza | 50 |
| 20 | Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough | 50 |
| 21 | Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration | 50 |
| 22 | Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache | 50 |
| 23 | Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers | 50 |
| 24 | Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25 | Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26 | Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit | 50 |
| 27 | Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination | 50 |
| 28 | Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility | 1 00 |
| 29 | Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children | 50 |
| 30 | Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination | 50 |
| 31 | Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation, Pruritis | 50 |
| 32 | Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart | 1 00 |

PRICE OF CASES.

| | |
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| Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book | $8 00 |
| Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book | 7 00 |
| Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book | 5 00 |
| Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions | 4 00 |
| Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book | 2 00 |
| Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book | 1 00 |

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

**WM. A. READ & CO.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**BUTTER AND CHEESE,**
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

**TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.** THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD. 25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

## DENTISTRY.

**N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT** teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber $8; gold $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST**, No. 59 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

## SHIPPING.

**THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.**—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC.
On SATURDAY, April 6.
BALTIC.
On SATURDAY, April 20.
ADRIATIC.
On SATURDAY, May 18.
BALTIC.
On SATURDAY, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC,
On TUESDAY, April 23.
BALTIC,
On TUESDAY, May 7.
ADRIATIC,
On TUESDAY, June 4.
BALTIC,
On TUESDAY, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

**STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.**—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| do. to London | 80 | do. to London | 33 |

Steerage return tickets, good for six months ........ 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS** of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.**—The first class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK**, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY ........ 5th February.
MONDAY ........ 4th March.
SATURDAY ........ 30th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Nassau | $45 |
| To Havana | 50 |

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE**—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**TO BUILDERS.**—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN.**—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

## ENVELOPES.

**BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST.**, Manufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following color, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.**
FIRST NIGHT.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MONDAY, FEB. 11.

The sale of seats for Monday's BALLO IN MASCHERA commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

Signor MUZIO has the honor to announce that all necessary preparations having been completed,

VERDI'S LATEST WORK,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(the Masquerade Ball,)

will be presented for the

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY, FEB. 11,

with the following distribution:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mme. PAULINE COLSON | as | AMELIA |
| Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY | as | OSCAR, the Page |
| Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS | as | ULRICA, the Astrologer |
| BRIGNOLI | as | Ricardo |
| FERRI | as | Renarto |
| COLETTI, DUBREUL, | as | The Conspirators |
| Director and Conductor | | Sig. MUZIO |

Signor MUZIO desires to direct the attention of the public to the fact that this, the latest, and it is believed the best of the works of the first composer of the day, is placed before an American audience at the earliest possible moment, its performance in New York being anterior to its production in London. Every effort has been made by the management to place this work properly before the public. The artistic rehearsals have been frequent and thorough. The most competent artists have been employed in the departments of scenery and costumes, for the display of which the Opera affords the finest opportunities.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

unlike most of Verdi's works, has had a grand success from the time of its first performance in Rome, 1859, up to the present moment. In the Holy City it saved the manager from ruin; and at Florence, Lisbon, and lastly, Paris, where it was brought out last month, it has been received in the most enthusiastic manner.

The plot of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is highly dramatic, and its catastrophe is not unlike that in the opera of "Gustavus." In the ball scene the stage will be thrown open to its furthest extent, and filled with characters in the costumes of the period, (the end of the Seventeenth Century,) and, as is the custom in Europe, many of the habitues of the Opera will appear *en domino* in the brilliant set of Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c., with which the scene opens. To give full effect to the performance of the opera, the orchestral force has been considerably augmented. To give proper effect to this opera, not only the extra orchestral force is required, but an enlarged chorus and two bands, which perform behind the scenes.

In the third act

A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
PROGRAMME.

Dance and Galop....executed by the....Corps de Ballet.
Grand Figurative Quadrille..by the....Corps de Ballet.
Mazourka by Signora ELENA and Signor TOPHOFFO.

Notwithstanding the great extra expense attendant upon the production of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, the prices of admission will remain the same. To avoid extortion and imposition, seats should be secured at the regular authorized ticket offices only. Early application is advised. The sale of tickets at the offices will be commenced to-day.

The free list (with the exception of the Press) on the nights when UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is presented, will be suspended altogether. No person will be admitted without a ticket.

The management offer the new Opera to the public with the utmost confidence in the accuracy of its judgment; and the artists will do their best to merit a favorable verdict. They are convinced that the work needs only to be heard to be as thoroughly appreciated and entirely successful here as elsewhere.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. COLSON.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
MME. COLSON AND MISS HINKLEY.

On this occasion the following extraordinary performance will take place. The entire Opera of Verdi's celebrated

ERNANI.

Mme COLSON..as..Elvira | STEFFANI.....as....Ernani
FERRI....as....Carlo Quinto | SUSINI.......as.......Silvi

And the Last Act of Donizetti's Grand Opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss HINKLEY..as..Lucia | STEFFANI....as....Edgardo
Director and Conductor ........ Signor MUZIO

NOTICE—The Opera on SATURDAY will commence precisely at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

Seats can also be secured at Sibell's, Wall-st.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 9,
And every evening next week.

First appearance of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
In the Bowery.

Entire metamorphosis of "Old Drury" into a magnificently ornate
PSYCHOMANTEUM
Of the
WEIRD, MARVELOUS, MYSTICAL AND MAGICAL.
Transformed by
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
And
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Who will appear nightly in his great, world-renowned
And unsurpassed entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
OR
MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH;
In 14 acts, and Countless scenes of Wonderment.
WITH ENTIRELY NEW ARRANGEMENTS
ON THE STAGE,
MAGNIFICENT PARAPHERNALIA,
MISE EN SCENE OF GOLD AND SILVER ADJUNCTS,
Specially prepared for Prof. ANDERSON'S
Opening at the Old Bowery.

Pianiste and Clairvoyante second-sighted Sybill, MISS ANDERSON,
Attendant Ariel and Mesmeric Patient, MISS ELIZA ANDERSON.
Fairy of the Portfolio........MISS FLORA ANDERSON.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—Dress Circle, for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies. Second and Third Tiers, the second to be conceded to ladies if required.

Gallery... (reserved for colored people only)...25 cents.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7½.

Day performances at 2½ o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

MR. WALLACK,

In accordance with the expressed wishes of vast numbers of his patrons to present occasionally some of the great and favorite

OLD COMEDIES,
so celebrated in this theatre, before its
FINAL CLOSE,
has arranged that
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
WILL BE REPEATED,

in consequence of its splendid reception on Thursday last, the brilliant Comedy, in five acts, of

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

With its unequalled cast of characters.

Monday—WILD OATS.
Tuesday—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Wednesday—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

NOTICE.

In preparation, and will be produced speedily, a new Comic Drama, in five acts, written expressly for this Theatre, replete with Novel Effects, Startling Situations, and Splendid New Scenery,

To be entitled,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,

In which all the members of the company will appear.

Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager........A. W. JACKSON.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. EDWIN BOOTH

in TRAGEDY
TRAGEDY
TRAGEDY

and

COMEDY
COMEDY
COMEDY

SAME NIGHT.
SAME NIGHT.

ON THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB. 9,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will repeat the
TWO GREAT PERSONATIONS,
In which he appeared for his benefit last night,
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
in
THE IRON CHEST,
and
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
In the musical drama of that title, being the
ONLY OCCASION
On which he can appear, during the present engagement, in either of these characters.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

JAMES M. NIXON........Lessee and Manager

BENEFIT OF
ZOUAVE FREDERICK,
And last night
OF THE ZOUAVES.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, will be presented the grand military spectacle of the

STORMING THE MALAKOFF,

In which the entire Zouave corps will appear in the same uniforms they wore at the assault of Sebastopol.

MONDAY EVENING—Mr. EDWIN FORREST, In his brilliant character of ROLLO, first time in four years.

TUESDAY EVENING—ENGLISH OPERA, With Mme. ANNA BISHOP, and a full troupe of other musical celebrities.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1861.

The performance will commence with the comedy of
THE NOBLE SOLDIER.

After which the Grand Comic Pantomime written and composed by Mr. G. L. Fox, entitled

HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.

To conclude with LAFITTE, THE PIRATE.

RETURN OF
PAGE'S "VENUS,"
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 548 Broadway.

This picture has been visited by more than
30,000!!!
Persons in New-York alone.

Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

**CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,**
NO. 663 BROADWAY.

Last week of Last week of
COWELL & BLONDIN & COWELL.
COWELL & BLONDIN & COWELL.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.**—SAMEDI, 9 Fevrier, 1861, LE COURRIER DE LYON; Ou, L'ATTAQUE DE LA MALLE POSTE—drame historique en 6 actes, de MM. Moreau, Siraudin, et Delatour.

**THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.**—A MAGNIFICENT view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days, before being sent to England, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 156 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.**
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,
At each of which the superb French Drama,
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

will be produced in elegant style and attractiveness.

Miss DAWRON, Double-Voiced Vocalist, at each.

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
Of GRIZZLY BEARS and OTHER WILD ANIMALS,
From California and the Rocky Mountains including
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,

the largest ever seen, weighing near 2,000 pounds, has been added to the Museum without extra charge. These bears are performed by the great Lion Tamer,

HERR DRIESBACH.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,

The only animal of the kind ever exhibited alive, the

FABULOUS NEPTUNE, KING OF THE OCEAN.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIXURES,
And near a Million Curiosities.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents
Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE
Have seen the
GREAT LOCAL THREE ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
With its
GREAT BURLESQUE CAST,
and the
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

**HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.**
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents

**GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING**—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway.

## LECTURES.

**ROARS OF LAUGHTER.**

At the request of many friends, Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN has consented to repeat, once more, his inimitable lecture on

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"

with all its amusing thrilling, eloquent, and pathetic passages and anecdotes—its laughable imitations of the Stump Oratory of

BROTHER JONATHAN,
and Parliamentary Debates of
JOHN BULL,
with his fine delineation of the
ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, &c., &c.

At the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

**"SHAKESPEARE HIMSELF."**

Rev. H. N. HUDSON will give his closing lecture at Clinton Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Shakespeare Himself*. Tickets 25 cents.

**UP-TOWN LECTURES.**—THE FOURTH LECTURE of this course will be delivered MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER. Subject—"*The Orator of Nature.*" To be followed by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcomb") Feb. 18. Admission 25 cents.

## MUSICAL.

**H. WORCESTER'S**
**IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.**
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

**BANJO TAUGHT,**
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 2— *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

**CHICKERING & SON'S**
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

**STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL**
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

**A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.**
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS**, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS**—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one two or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6⅔ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

**PIANO FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.—For sale at private sale, a very strong made rosewood Piano, of exceeding sweet tone. If not sold at private sale before Saturday, it will then be offered at public sale, at BROWNE & NICHOLS', in Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.

**ACCORDEONS, MUSIC BOXES, FLUTINAS,** Melodeons, Flutes, Violins, Music of every description, Strings for all known instruments, in fact the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the States, at prices defying competition. Country orders promptly filled. MILLET'S Music Store, 329 Broadway.

**A BARGAIN.**—PRICE $150.—A MAGNIFICENT rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, original price $325: also several rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, for half-price, to close the estate of the firm of Cooper & Atherton, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court. Apply at No. 358 Bowery. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

**ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG** iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD**—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P.M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) (from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-STREET. | FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M. | 10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. | 8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M. |
| Peekskill train 5:30 P. M. | 5:55 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M. | 4 and 4:55 P. M. |
| Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M. | 7:10 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD**—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

# THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

occasion she will say nothing as to the manner, in which Fort Sumter was taken into the possession of its present occupants.

The interposition of the Senators who have addressed you, was a circumstance unexpected by my Government and unsolicited certainly by me.

The Governor, while he appreciates the high and generous motives by which they were prompted, and while he fully approves the delay which, in deference to them, has taken place in the presentation of this demand, feels that it cannot longer be withheld.

I conclude with an extract from the instructions just received by me from the Government of South Carolina:

"The letter of the President through Mr. Holt, may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask as to his assertion of his right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him, if he asserted that right, that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war. If the President intends that it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it. If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledge you have been authorized to make, you will communicate that refusal without delay to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you may communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place. (Charleston, S. C.)

The Governor does not consider it necessary you should remain longer in Washington than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your (my) mission, in the manner now indicated to you (me.)

As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part."

Allow me to request that you would, as soon as possible, inform me whether, under these instructions, I need await your answer in Washington. And if not, I would be pleased to convey from your to my Government information as to the time when an answer may be expected in Charleston.

With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) I. W. Hayne.

## Response of the Secretary of War.

War Department, Feb. 6, 1861.

Sir: The President of the United States has received your letter of the 31st ult., and has charged me with the duty of replying thereto.

In the communication addressed to the President by Gov. Pickens, under date of 12th of January, and which accompanies yours now before me, his Excellency says: "I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of South Carolina. The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause, and which will be unavailing to secure to you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored."

The character of the demand thus authorized to be made appears under the influence, I presume, of the correspondence with the Secretary to which you refer, to have been modified by subsequent instructions of His Excellency, dated the 26th, and received by yourself on the 30th January, in which he says: "If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give." The full scope and precise purport of your instructions, as thus modified, you have expressed in the following words: "I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney-General—to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim." And lest this explicit language should not sufficiently define your position, you add: "the proposition now is, that her (South Carolina's) law officer should, under the authority of the Governor and his Council distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command." You then adopt his Excellency's train of thought upon the subject, so far as to suggest that the possession of Fort Sumter by the United States "if continued long enough must lead to collision," and that "an attack upon it would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account."

The proposal then, now presented, is simply an *offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents* as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration, in effect, that *if she is not permitted to purchase she will seize the fort by force of arms*. As the initiation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly Governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed a most unusual form. He has, however, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration which accompanies it. And it may be here remarked that much stress has been laid upon the employment of the words "property" and "public property," by the President in his several Messages. These are the most comprehensive terms which can be used in such a connection, and surely when referring to a fort, or any other public establishment, they embrace the entire and undivided interest of the Government therein. The title of the United States to Fort Sumter is complete and incontestible. Were its interests in this property purely proprietary, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has also political relations to it of a much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship. It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and the soil on which it stands. This jurisdiction consists in the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation" over the property referred to; and is, therefore, clearly incompatible with the claim of eminent domain now insisted upon by South Carolina. This authority was not derived from any questionable revolutionary source, but from the peaceful cession of South Carolina herself, acting through her Legislature under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland can assert it over the District of Columbia. The political and proprietary rights of the United States in either case rest upon precisely the same ground.

The President, however, is relieved from the necessity of further pursuing this inquiry by the fact that whatever may be the claim of South Carolina to this fort, he has no constitutional power to cede or surrender it. The property of the United States has been acquired by force of public law, and can only be disposed of under the same solemn sanction. The President, as the head of the Executive branch of the Government only, can no more sell and transfer Fort Sumter to South Carolina, than he can sell and convey the Capitol of the United States to Maryland or to any other State or individual seeking to possess it. His Excellency, the Governor, is too familiar with the Constitution of the United States, and with the limitation upon the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Government it has established, not to appreciate, at once, the soundness of this legal proposition.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter is so fully disposed of, in my letter to Senator Slidell and others, under date of the 22d January—a copy of which accompanies this—that its discussion will not now be renewed. I then said: "At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them." I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing States.

The right to send forward reinforcements, when, in the judgment of the President, the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fortress itself.

In the letter of Senator Davis and others to yourself, under date of the 15th ultimo, they say: "We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, as far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any Power," and you now yourself give to the President the gratifying assurance that "South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace;" and since he is himself sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile with this assurance the declaration on your part that "it is a consideration of her (South Carolina's) own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by the Government she no longer acknowledges," and the thought you so constantly present that this occupation must lead to a collision of arms and the prevalence of civil war. Fort Sumter is in itself a military post, and nothing else; and it would seem that not so much the fact as the purpose of its use should give to it a hostile or friendly character. This fortress is now held by the Government of the United States for the same objects for which it has been held from the completion of its construction. These are national and defensive, and were a public enemy now to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection. How the presence of a small garrison, actuated by such a spirit as this, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, or become a source of irritation to her people, the President is at a loss to understand.

The attitude of that garrison, as has been often declared, is neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly. It is acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive, and the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, unless in the absence of all provocation, they should assault it and seek its destruction. The intent with which this fortress is held by the President is truthfully stated by Senator Davis and others, in their letter to yourself of the 15th January, in which they say "it is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose toward your State, but merely as property of the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve."

If the announcement, so repeatedly made, of the President's pacific purposes on continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question shall have been settled by competent authority, has failed to impress the Government of South Carolina, the forbearing conduct of his Administration for the last few months should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity. And if this forbearance, in view of the circumstances which have so severely tried it, be not accepted as a satisfactory pledge of the peaceful policy of this Administration towards South Carolina, then it may be safely affirmed that neither language nor conduct can possibly furnish one.

If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed) J. HOLT, Secretary of War.
To Hon. J. W. Hayne, Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina.

P. S.—The President has not, as you have been informed, received a copy of the letter to yourself from the Senators, communicating that of Mr. Holt of the 22d of January. J. H.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### SENATE.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) and Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked to take up the resolution extending the time for taking testimony in regard to the patent for McCormick's Reaper.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) had a protest of the Commissioner of Patents against the extension of time. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Wade argued in favor of the extension of time.

The discussion was continued at some length, and pending the decision, Mr. Pearce, from the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to an amendment to the effect that the amount accruing from the former loan shall be applied to the redemption of the outstanding Treasury notes issued under the act of the 17th December of 1860, and no other purpose. The report was agreed to. Then the discussion on the resolution was continued till the Chair announced that it was the hour for the special order, which was on private bills.

Mr. Wade moved to postpone prior orders, to continue discussion on the resolution.

Mr. Seward explained that he had held former professional relations with this matter, which would render it improper for him to vote.

The special order was postponed, and the Senate refused to refer the matter to a Committee.

The discussion on the resolution was then continued.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) contended that the wording of the resolution did not allow that testimony might be taken on the part of Mr. McCormick.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not know if the Commissioner had the power to extend the time as long as he pleased.

Mr. Douglas said he knew nothing about it. He never had a patent case in his life.

Mr. Fessenden said it was perfectly clear, and everybody ought to know it. He thought that the Senator, when he practiced law, had learned not to admit anything, for fear of the consequences.

Mr. Douglas said that he had always seen when men fail in argument, that they took to making indecent remarks.

Mr. Fessenden wanted to know what he meant by indecency.

Mr. Douglas—I will tell the gentleman what I mean. When he said that if I had practiced law, I ought to know something about it, this was an indecent insinuation which a gentleman ought not to make.

Mr. Fessenden—The Senator and I may differ, but when it comes to talk about what is decent I will put myself against him or any other man anywhere.

Mr. Douglas—I will not put myself against him in that way.

Mr. Fessenden—Very well, the gentleman can do as he pleases.

The Chair said I must call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Douglas, in a loud voice, "I think so, and I call the Senator to order." Mr. Douglas then proceeded to argue that it was evident that the resolution intended to refuse Mr. McCormick's rights. Gentlemen acting as agents foreclose him in taking testimony.

Mr. Fessenden said, he could ask anybody whether the insinuation of others being lobby agents was decent, as applicable to members of the Senate. He supposed that was a specimen of the Senator's idea of decency in a debate, and, when coupled with a loud voice and imperious manner, must make it out to the satisfaction of everybody. If the Senator had had the good sense—for even great men may be lacking in that—to notice that the remark he (Fessenden) had made was in perfect good nature, instead of going into a rage, he would have appeared better than he did. He then proceeded to argue that it was plain that the Commissioner had the perfect power to continue the time, and that Mr. McCormick should have all opportunity he wished.

The discussion was still further carried on.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend the resolution so as to read "taking testimony in favor or opposition to the renewal of the patent." Lost by yeas 18, nays 25.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 28, nays 18.

The President's Message was taken up and read, and with the accompanying papers, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. King presented a petition against any alteration of the warehousing system.

Mr. Simmons moved to take up the Tariff bill. Agreed to by yeas 26; nays 23. Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 8.

The House passed a bill for the adjustment of the claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, under the Treaty of Great Britain. It authorizes persons residing in Washington Territory within one year to make application for confirmation of the title to the lands claimed by them.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President, inclosing the correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne, of South Carolina. Referred to a Select Committee of Five, and ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, (Am.,) contended with regard to the principal question at issue, namely, Slavery in the Territories, that question has been decided in favor of the South, and Slavery was entitled to protection in the Territories. It was complained that these rights were not respected, and upon this ground some of the States say that they will secede, while others have seceded. But Tennessee would seek no such remedy for wrongs. She would deem herself humiliated and disgraced if she abandoned the Constitution of their fathers, and help to dismember this glorious Union. He protested against his State being dragged in the wake of the reckless and selfish leaders of the Cotton States.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that if the country is to be saved, parties and platforms must be sunk and buried in oblivion. He cared for no party and no platform in the face of the momentous crisis before them, and his principle of action in this dread emergency would be, that the Union must and shall be preserved. No matter at what abandonment of party or platform, so long as there would be no abandonment of honor and conscience. The questions at issue were such as might easily be adjusted, if they were approached with deliberation and calmness, and with feelings free from the trammels and prejudices of party. Let this be done, and peace and harmony would once more be restored to our distracted country. Revolution, unfortunately, is a fact, and history has recorded it that six States, and perhaps seven of the outer circle of the States of the Confederacy have withdrawn their light and brightness to set, unless they return as loyal States to set in that darkness forever, which disloyalty to truth and freedom must ever engender. The time has come when all men, North and South, must combine to save the Union, sinking out of sight for the time at least, all abstractions which had hitherto prevented them from clearly seeing the proper course which lay before them. Let them do this, and the sun would not rise and set five times until peace was restored. Harmony would once more spread her wings over this great nation, and still the glorious old Stars and Stripes will wave as bright and free as ever—not a star erased, not a line tarnished on the brave old flag. [Applause.] What were the difficulties which prevailed, and from whence did they spring? The real difficulty was not as to the returning of fugitives from labor, for in his State, and all other States, where the question had been tested, every facility had been given to the execution of that law. Mr. Lincoln had declared, in one of his speeches, that the South was entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave law. How, then, could they establish any charge upon this? No, it was a mere *bagatelle*, and had really nothing to do with the present difficulties which threaten the disruption of the Union, as the question was easy of solution. The difficulty has arisen from a conflict of opinions between the people of the North and the South relative to the institution of Slavery, one believing that it was a blessing to the slave and a benefit to the master; while the other, the North, were taught to regard it as a moral and political wrong; and this conflict of opinion would continue to exist as long as the Government shall last. Fifty years ago it was generally conceded South, as well as North, that Slavery was wrong; but since then, education and political training had greatly changed the current of men's feelings with regard to this question, and now the opinions of the people cannot be changed. They might legislate till the tide ceased to flow, and yet the South would believe that Slavery was right; they might legislate till the sun grew tired of his course, and yet the Northern mind would retain the belief that Slavery was a moral and political evil. This was a subject on which it was useless to legislate. Now, the proposition introduced by him several days ago was to amend the Constitution as our fathers have before us. How was the question in 1820 settled? A remedy was at once applied. A line was drawn between the Free and Slave States, saying that north of that line Slavery should not be, but south of it Slavery might exist. The result was that peace was restored to the country—an undisturbed peace of thirty years, during which time the country devoted itself to the development of their natural resources. He further explained his proposition, believing that it would be the opinion of the American people in six months. He did not talk to politicians; as they are joined to their idols, let them alone.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked his colleague whether he favored Slavery south of the line?

Mr. Kellogg replied that he would adhere to the line, with all its legal and logical consequences. In further response to a question from Mr. Farnsworth, he reminded that gentleman that he (Farnsworth) voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which embodied a provision to admit Kansas with Slavery in the Constitution, if the people should so determine.

Mr. Farnsworth said that he knew the people would not so determine.

Mr. Kellogg resumed, saying that he voted for that amendment in the full recognition of the principle it embodied. He was for his country in all its parts. He did not care whether his proposition was found in the Breckinridge, Douglas, or Republican Platform. It was enough for him if it suits the country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Smith, of N. C., (Am.,) in the course of his remarks, said that his State would not be a party to the destruction of the Government, so long as her rights and honor were safe within the Union. He concluded by advocating the Crittenden compromise.

Recess till 7 P. M.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Carey, of Indiana, proceeded to show that there were no causes for a dissolution of the Union now that have not existed ever since the foundation of the Government. The only real difficulty with the Secessionists is the election of a Republican President. The Crittenden proposition was a sham and pretence which would not be indorsed by the people.

Nobody caring to take the floor, the House adjourned.

## DESTITUTE FAMILIES FROM CHARLESTON.

During the month past many families, whom the troubles in Charleston have driven away, have arrived in this City, some of them in very destitute circumstances, and whose troubles are greatly enhanced by the prevailing cold weather, so unlike the mild climate from which they have come. Among the most necessitous cases which have been brought to light is that of Mr. Boyce, wife and two children, who came away from Charleston about two weeks since. They found temporary lodgings at No. 29 Greenwich-street, where, on account of their great destitution, and the absence of fire and food, the wife and children were soon taken sick. Dr. Andrews, Police Surgeon for the lower districts, learned their situation, and has attended the family. Mr. Bartlett, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, sent them a stove and some fuel, and has been kind to them. The wife still continues dangerously ill.

Yesterday an old lady, of 60 years and upwards, appeared at the Eighteenth Ward station house for relief. Her daughter, who had lost her husband in Charleston, fearing that her two children would starve there, had sent the little ones to her to be cared for. She was very poor, having to rely wholly upon what she could earn by doing occasional work at service. The policemen verified the truth of her story, and gave her temporary relief. These cases appeal strongly to the humane.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Military Ball.—Company B, (National Greys,) Capt. Sprague, of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., gave their annual ball in the Academy of Music, Thursday night. The ball was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given in this city. Among the military gentlemen present were Major-Gen. Duryea and Staff, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke and Staff, Col. Duryea, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, and officers representing the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-first Regiments of New-York, and also the different Regiments in Kings County. The band of the Seventh Regiment, containing seventy pieces, furnished music for the occasion. The great feature was a drill by Capt. Sprague's command. This commenced at about 11½ o'clock, when the floor was cleared and thirty members of the corps were marched in by Capt Sprague. The Company was formed in two ranks and exercised in the manual of arms, according to Scott's heavy Infantry tactics—first by the word of command, next by tap of the drum, and finally the "silent drill." The Company was then formed in three ranks and went through with the same manœuvers, adding thereto the stacking and unstacking of muskets. The company retired, and dancing was resumed. Subsequently the floor was again cleared and the Company returned, dressed in the Zouave uniform, and went through with a part of Hardee's Light Infantry tactics. The drill in Scott's tactics was unexceptionable. In the Zouave drill, the Company manifested a surprising proficiency, considering the very short time they have been practicing, and their efforts were frequently applauded. At the conclusion of the drill, dancing was again resumed and kept up until a late hour.

Frozen to Death.—A man, whose name is unknown, was found dead in a vacant lot, at the corner of Clinton-street and Hamilton-avenue, yesterday morning, where he had evidently died from exposure to the inclement weather. The deceased was apparently about 50 years of age, with grey hair and whiskers. He had on a black vest, blue undercoat, brown beaver overcoat, grey mixed pantaloons, and Congress gaiters. In his pocket was found a patent-lever silver watch, marked "P. Gutteneerg. No. 32," and a door-key. An inquest was held by Coroner Horton, when a verdict of "frozen to death" was rendered.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—There will be a grand performance at this establishment to-night, for the benefit of Madame Colson, the prima donna. Verdi's opera of "Ernani" will be played for the first time this season, and also an act of "Lucia." with Miss Hinkley as the heroine.

Honorably Acquitted.—Joseph Reeve and Jeremiah W. Higgins, arrested a few days since on a charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Sherman, at a political meeting in the Fourth Ward, were examined yesterday before Justice Blachly, and honorably acquitted.

The Gale.—The gale of Thursday night was very severe on Long Island, and considerable damage was done to awnings and rickety chimneys. A windmill near Hempstead was partially blown down.

City Court.—The Calendar will be taken up in this Court on Monday, when the first twenty cases will be called.

Correction.—We understand that the salute on the Battery for the result of the Virginia election was fired under the direction of Ex-Commissary-General Storms, and not of the Union Committee, as was stated at the time.

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## The Vigo at this Port, and the Canada at Halifax.

## A Great India Cotton Company to be Formed in England.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA CONTINUED.

## French Military Preparations.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. McGuigan, from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 23d of January, and from Queenstown the 24th, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been superseded by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool Jan. 26, *via* Queenstown 27th, anchored outside Halifax harbor at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at her dock at 8 A. M.

The *Canada* sailed at noon, with £37,000 sterling, for Boston.

On Jan. 27, off Holyhead, she passed the steamship *Australasian*, with forty passengers, namely:

Mrs. Gerbi, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Haileu, Sir Domnis Daly, Messrs. Smith, Bickett, Burrell, English, Shaw, Halthouse, Stewart, Hampson, Mackeand, Macan, Paton, Payne, Crocker, Farleigh, Edwards, Cobb, Knight, Jordan, Sleeper, Wheeler, Edmiston, Oakford, Carswell, Lady Cann, Row, Barlie Lyle, Seller, Babson, Lamb and family, Barry.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 25th.

The *Canada* has £53,000 in specie.

The London *Times*, in another editorial on the American crisis, is very bitter on President Buchanan. It says few men who have been called upon to play so important a political part have been found more utterly unequal to their position.

The bombardment of Gaeta continued, and occasioned much damage.

The Sardinians entered the Roman States on the 22d, dispersed the reactionary bands and burnt the Convent of Casmalia.

Prince Carignan was about to proceed to Gaeta.

The Calcutta and China mails had reached London, but the news has been anticipated by the *Anglo Saxon*.

The Galway mail contract is allowed to remain suspended till the 25th of March, and then to be effectively carried out.

The Paris Bourse was firm, the rentes closing on Friday at 67f. 50c.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The prospectus had been issued of an India Cotton Company. It is proposed to establish agencies in Guzerat and purchase Cotton of the growers direct, and to endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The Galway Company being unable at present to provide vessels for the mail service, the Postmaster-General has issued a notice that the contract is suspended until the 20th of March next, on the understanding that the Company will then be ready to carry the fortnightly service in an efficient manner.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Anderson, the fugitive slave, cannot be taken from Canada to England at present, inasmuch as he cannot be conveyed through American territory, and no other route will be opened before Spring.

### FRANCE.

There is great activity in the French arsenals and forts.

A camp at Chalons is to be formed early in the Spring consisting of 60,000 men under Marshal McMahon.

Gen. Lamoriciere, in a letter declining a sword of honor, writes that such distinctions are for battles won, &c., while his fortune has been the very reverse.

The Bourse on the 25th was quiet, but firm; Rentes 67f. 50c.

### ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta are to the evening of the 23d. The fire of the Sardinians was vigorously continued, and slowly replied to.

The London *Globe* learns that Francis Second resolved to hold out at Gaeta by the advice of the foreign ministers.

It was rumored that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

Typhoid fever was making ravages at Gaeta.

### AUSTRIA.

Austria has issued an official ordinance relative to the thirty millions of florins loan already announced.

### SPAIN.

Rumors had been current of disturbances in certain Provinces in Spain, but the *Correspondencia Autografa* says they are unfounded.

### HANOVER.

A dispatch says the last difficulties in reference to the redemption of the State dues is removed.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails had reached London, and the American portion was put on board the *Canada* at Queenstown.

Tien-tsin dates are to Nov. 21. An installment of the indemnity had been paid.

A great part of the expeditionary forces had reached Hong Kong.

Twenty-five hundred English troops, and a quota of French were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant arrived at Shanghai Dec. 4, and on the 7th both started for Japan.

The Pei-ho was completely frozen up.

Baron Gros and Mr. Ward had been at Canton.

A steamer had been up the inland waters near Canton with perfect safety.

The rebels were still in force and gained strength.

The Yang-tse-Kiang was much infested with pirates.

Calcutta dates are to Dec. 30.

A monster meeting had been held, protesting against the Government gift to Tippoo Sultan's descendants.

Troops had been ordered to Darjeling.

The Calcutta import market was gloomy; rates were nominally unchanged, except for twist, which was a farthing lower. Freights unaltered. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates of Dec. 22, had been received. Business was dull.

Sir George Grey had gone to the frontier.

### Commercial News by the Canada.

#### MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak, with very light transactions.

#### HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market opened buoyant at an advance of f.1@f.2, but closed quiet at f.104 for Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and f.100 for *Bas*. The sales of the week were 35,000 bales.

#### LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour dull, with a decline of 6d @1s. ⅌ bbl on the week, with quotations at 28s. 6d @31s. 6d. Wheat is dull, and quotations are 1d.@2d. ⅌ cental lower; red Western, 11s.@13s. Corn dull, and declined 6d.@9d. since Tuesday; mixed, 36s 9d.@37s.; yellow, 37s.@38s.; white, 39s.@39s. 6d.

#### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon dull, and declined 12d., with more doing. Lard steady, at 57s 6d @59s, and 60s. at retail. Tallow generally unchanged; North American has slightly declined, under considerable arrivals; Butchers' Association quoted at 57s. 6d. @58s.

#### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady at 29s.@30s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice quiet; Carolina, 22s. 9d. @29s. Resin firm, and all qualities slightly advanced; Common, 4s. 6d@4s. 7d. Spirits Turpentine dull at the opening, quotations being 30s, but closed active at an advance of 1s.@2s., quotations closing at 31s.@32s. Cod Oil, £36. Linseed, 29s. 6d.@30s.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros. report Wheat quiet, and foreign descriptions generally unaltered. Iron dull; Rails, £5 5s; Bars, £5 10s. Sugar dull. Tea more active; common Congou. 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine firm at 32s. 6d. Tallow generally unchanged. Linseed Cakes more quiet; New-York bbls., £7 15s.; Boston bags, £11 10s. Fish Oils steady; Linseed in better demand at 28s. 6d. Tin has declined 4s. for English.

#### HAVRE MARKET.

(Week including 23d.) Breadstuffs firm, with a slight advance. Pot Ashes firm. Coffee firm. Oils, little inquiry, and prices weak. Rice firm. Sugar dull, and slightly declined. Lard dull.

#### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is slightly more stringent. Consols, 91¼@91⅜ for money, 91⅜@91½ for account. The weekly return of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease of £253,000. Baring Bros. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d., Mexican Dollars 5s. 1¼d., Eagles 76s. 7d.

American Stocks—Baring reports the market quiet and unchanged, with nominal quotations: United States Fives, 86@87; do. Sixes, bonds of '68, 95@98.

# FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

## Destruction of Spice Mills and Paper Warehouse—An Intensely Cold Time—One Fireman Killed and Another Seriously Hurt.

Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the alarm bells, which had called the firemen out already three times for the Third and Fourth Districts, sounded for the Eighth District, and the weary, half frozen firemen hastened to the spot with their accustomed alacrity. The night reminded old firemen of the great fires of 1835 and 1836, when the water froze in the hose, and when every fireman not near enough to the flames to be thawed out, presented the appearance of a warrior encased in armor of ice. Last night the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and, as in 1835, the cold was so intense as to freeze every drop of water as it fell.

The alarm proceeded from the Ocean Spice and Coffee Mills, No 206 Fulton-street, owned by Wright, Gillis & Brother—a two-story and attic brick building—and had apparently commenced in the extension of the first floor, where the machinery was placed. The firemen soon commenced work, but the terrible gale which was blowing at the time had wafted the flames throughout the building, and as its destruction was inevitable, their attention was turned to saving the adjacent stores. As in 1835, the great difficulty which they experienced was in the lack of water, the hose being frozen solid almost as soon as the water entered—and it is a matter of wonder to those who witnessed the conflagration, and knew the difficulties under which the firemen labored, that the flames were confined to the building in which they commenced, and the one adjacent, No. 208, which was of a precisely similar character, occupied by Hedges & Moss' paper warehouse on the first floor, and on the second by Wm. Adams, hoop-skirt and netting manufacturer. The danger which threatened the buildings on either side of Nos. 206 and 208, compelled the attendance of the firemen until a late hour this morning, and when at last the order was given to "take up," the firemen were completely exhausted, as well by their severe labors as by the intensity of the cold. They were fairly encased in ice, and looked like animated icicles. The engines were similarly covered, and it was only with the greatest difficulty they could be worked, on account of the ice which clung to their brakes. The steam-engines of course performed their share of the work, but owing to the heat which surrounded them, escaped the general frosty covering. During the early part of the fire, the Chief Engineer perceiving that there was great danger of the falling of the chimney of No. 206, ordered the building to be cleared, for the purpose of pushing it down, which was obeyed by all. Joseph Skillman, a member of Truck Company No. 15, accompanied by Wm. Rennett, of the same Company, incautiously and without the knowledge of the Chief-Engineer, entered again into the building, and while there the chimney was pushed down; they were crushed beneath the *debris*. Skillman was instantly killed, and Rennett so seriously injured, few hopes of his recovery are entertained. He was at once conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where every attention was paid to him, while the body of Skillman was taken to the Truck-house in Franklin-street, where an inquest was held on it yesterday morning by Coroner Jackman. He was an upholsterer by occupation, a native of this City, 28 years of age.

Probably on no occasion during the last thirty years have the firemen been called on to discharge their duties under more trying circumstances, and never have they been performed more cheerfully or faithfully.

The loss of Messrs. Wright, Gillies & Brother, on machinery and stock, is estimated at $6,000. They are insured for $4,000 in the East River and Park Insurance Companies. The upper part of their building was occupied by William A. Hammett, tailor, who suffered to the extent of about $200; uninsured.

Messrs. Hedges & Moss' stock was entirely consumed. The loss is about $5,000; fully insured in City companies. The Police from all the lower Wards were present in full force, and zealous as usual in the discharge of their duty. Through their agency the books and papers, as well as $75 in pennies, belonging to Messrs. Hedges & Moss, were saved.

The loss of Mr. Adams does not fall far short of $8,000. He was only insured for $1,000.

The buildings formed part of the Fowler estate. The damage to them amounts to between $3,000 and $4,000; insured.

## Meeting of the Wide Awake Central Committee.

MR. LINCOLN TO BE WELCOMED TO THE CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Wide Awake Central Committee, last evening, held at the rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Alexander McLeod, were adopted:

*Whereas*, The Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, has accepted the invitation of the State Legislature to visit Albany during the coming week, and will also spend a short time in this City, *en route* for Philadelphia and Washington. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Wide-Awake Central Committee of the City of New-York welcome to our midst the distinguished guest, and tender to him the services of the Committee during his sojourn here.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each Ward organization be appointed by the Chair to proceed to our State Capital, and in behalf of the Wide-Awakes of New-York offer the President elect a cordial reception to our State and City, and tender him an escort to this City.

*Resolved*, That this Committee, on the arrival of Mr. Lincoln in this City, receive him in a body.

## Arrivals in the City.

Hon. C. H. Sherrill, of Albany; N. H. Pangborn, E. P. Burnham and H. K. Horton, of Boston; H. Vandergee, of Charleston, S. C.; G. S. Claflin, of Providence; G. James, of Gansville; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; and C. D. Humphreys, of the United States steamship *Mohawk* are at the Astor House.

Hon D. S. Dickinson, Ex Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; R. G. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; E. Riddle, of Boston; and W. T. Gray, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major G. B Centre, of Cleveland; Major Pepper, of Washington; Gen. Sherman, of Cold Spring, and Capt. Hayman, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. P. Jewett, of Canandaigua; Col. Seawell, of the Army; Dr. Griffith, of Kansas City, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. Crowell, of Georgia; N. T. Johnson, of Arkansas, and G. Smiley, of San Francisco, are at the Lafarge House.

S. M. Clark and lady, of Washington; T. P. Huger, of Georgia, and C. Sargent, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan. 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.
Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, children, everybody, read the advertisement of Barnum's Museum to day, and go and see his multitude of curiosities for your amusement.

## Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 8.

Cotton declined ⅛c.; sales to day, 6,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling; sales of the week, 67,000 bales; receipts of the week, 61,000 bales, against 89,000 in same time last year; exports of the week, 59,000 bales; total this season, 473,500 bales; decreased receipts at this port, 184,500 bales; ditto, at all the ports, 583,500 bales; stock in port, 345,500 bales. Molasses, 24c.@26c. Coffee firm; sales of the week 18,250 bags, at 11c @13c; imports of the week, 4,200 bags; stock, 35,500 bags, against 58,000 last year. Freight on Cotton to Havre, 1⅛c. Exchange on London, 2¾@4 ⅌ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 8.

Flour weak at $5 25@$5 37½ for superfine. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; new yellow 56c.@58c.; old 65c.@66c. Provisions dull. Bacon Sides 10¼c.@10¾c.; shoulders 8¼c.@8¾c. Whisky quiet at 17¼c.@18c.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 8.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red $1 26@$1 30; White $1 40@$1 60. Corn dull; new yellow 59c.@62c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork $18. Lard 10¾c. Coffee steady at 12½c.@13¼c. Whisky firm at 18c.

Mobile, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,200 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Market dull and easier.

## Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Etna* will close to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

The Havana Mails by the *Matanzas* will also close to-day at 11 A. M.

The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast *via* Panama by the *Northern Light* will close on Monday, the 11th, at 10 A. M.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Florida, from Savannah*—H. C. Smith and wife, Miss Meley, Miss Mumford, Miss Hudson, Miss Miss F. Little, Mr. Brochway, John Lino, W. S Miller, D. Webster, S. R. Chappell, H. Household, H. Witner, B. Whotham, John Bluthulm, N. Davis, W. C. Henry, D. C. Leary, W. Thompson, S. Finn, D. Baker, H. McCall, W. L. Gunn and wife—and 12 in steerage.

Feb. 8.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Edward Woolley, Mr. Cheyne, Mr. and Mrs L. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon B abbsn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bardess, S. Tewdall, F. S. C. Morris, Carlyle Boyd, L. Kellochs, H. Atkinson, R. H. Murton, Mr. Mallett, J. H. J. Nugent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises.... | 7 02 | Sun sets..... | 5 28 | Moon sets... | 5 42 |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook. | 7 37 | Gov. Island.. | 8 26 | Hell Gate.... | 9 48 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

### Cleared.

Steamships Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co; Etna, Kenedy, Liverpool, J G Dale.

Ships Napoleon, Cushing, Liverpool, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Twilight, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; St Louis, Jacobs, Bristol, Morewood & Co.

Barks Alice Tainter, Hutton, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Willard, Mitchell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Helen Jane, Hayden, St Domingo, J. & N. Smith & Co; King John, (Br.,) Burkank, Queenstown, Montgomery & Co.

Schooners J S. Lee, Corson, Wilmington, N. C, Dollner & Potter; M. E. Parmelee, Gaston, Wilmington, J. G. Williams; Sallie Mears, Richardson, Antigua, Smith, Jones & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Vigo, (Br.,) McQuiggan, Liverpool Jan. 23, via Queenstown Jan 24, with mdse. and 120 passengers to John G Dale. Jan. 26, Fastnett Light bearing W. 60 miles, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool 16th. 4th inst., lat. 42, lon. 63, passed steamship Arago, hence for Southampton and Havre 2d inst. Arrived up at 4 P. M.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Normandy, Tyler, Liverpool 45 ds, with mdse to C. Tyler. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage; lost and split sails, carried away jib-boom, &c.

Ship Zephyr, (of Boston,) King, Callao Oct. 23, with guano to master.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Schr Edward Slade, (of Brookhaven,) Baylis, Norfolk 2 ds, with corn.

Schr. Sarah A Pierce, ——, Virginia, with oysters.

Sloop E Sprague, Gibbs, Manhattanville, for Providence, and proceeded.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

### Below.

Bark Harriet Spaulding.

Also one brig, unknown.—Both by pilot boat George Steers, No. 6.

### Sailed.

Steamship Matanzas, for Matanzas. Ship Daring, for Liverpool. Barks John Payson, for St. Jago; Virginia Ann, for Nantes; Aeronaut, for Demarara.

### By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7—Arr. ships Ann E. Thompson, from Liverpool; Rookingham and Susan Fearing, from Boston; Caledonia, from Bath; barks Deborah, from Bath; Courant, from Fernando Po.

### Spoken, &c.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, of and for New-Haven, Feb 6, Cape May bearing W. by S. distant 35 miles—By pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.

### Foreign Ports.

[PER CANADA.]

*Arrived from New York*—16th, Francis Secor, at Naples; 22d, National Guard, at Flushing; 24th, Gov. Morton, at Falmouth; Daniel Webster and Fortensia, at Deal; 25th, Louisa, at Deal; Agnes, in the Clyde; Tagus, at Deal; Lina, at Gloucester; Arragon, at Havre; Urania, at Algoa Bay; R. P. Lane and Red Gauntlet, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—Kearsage, at Havre; Africa and Tempest, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from City Point*—Jeannette, at Deal.

*Arrived from Charleston*—Walter Raleigh, at Havre.

*Arrived from Boston*—M. G. Anderson, at Table Bay; Mermaid, in the Straits of Funda; Sea Nymph, at Hong-Kong, dismasted.

*Sailed for New-York, Dec.* 14—North Wind, from St. Helena.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, Throop-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb, Brooklyn.—Rev Dr. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector; Rev. Isaac F. Cox, Assistant-Minister, in charge. The opening services in this Church will take place (by divine permission) on QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 10th February. Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese is expected to preach, and administer the Holy Communion. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; afternoon service at 3½. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn.

KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered, and at 22 cents for any less number. Oak and pine at $2 50 per load, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. At 7 in the Evening, by Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D.

TO LET—A 3 STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 111 Essex-st. Rent, $300. Apply to W. A. KEEN, at Ferry Hotel, foot of Jackson-st.